

Nicaragua Sanctions Opposed at Summit

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

BONN — U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragua were greeted by widespread disapproval from other participants in the Bonn summit. They warned that the sanctions are likely to drive the leftist Sandinista government even closer to the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The United States avoided formal protests against the sanctions

imposed Wednesday by not asking for any endorsements. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, acknowledged, however, that the sanctions are not popular with European nations or Canada.

Mr. Regan said, "They were not satisfied with our course of conduct, but it was something we felt we had to do."

Mr. Shultz did not respond directly to a question about whether he had argued against opposing the sanctions, but another administration official said that "the secretary's reservations about sanctions are well known."

The sanctions impose a total embargo on trade, suspend U.S. landing rights for Nicaraguan planes and ships and terminate a U.S. treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that the four European participants in the seven-nation economic conference do not believe that trade sanctions are effective. The four are West Germany, Britain, France and Italy.

"It is well known that European states do not tend toward embargo measures in any form," Mr. Genscher said.

Some of the sharpest criticism came from Joe Clark, the Canadian foreign minister, who received assurances from Mr. Shultz that the United States would not interfere with U.S.-Canadian trade. But Mr. Clark said that Canada would monitor this trade anyway to make certain that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. companies were not affected by the embargo decision.

The protest against the sanctions arose at Friday's meeting of foreign ministers.

Mitterrand's Tough Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

Socialist Party faced a strong challenge from the right in parliamentary elections a year from now.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, specifically cited the "French political scene" as an explanation for Mr. Mitterrand's intransigence. Another U.S. official speculated that global talks about agricultural subsidies in early 1986 could have provided ammunition to the French opposition in the middle of an election campaign.

French officials were caught off guard by the swift with which Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany agreed to support the U.S. position on starting negotiations early next year under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. The German decision effectively destroyed French hopes of maintaining a united European front at Bonn.

By the end of the meeting, France was even abandoned by Italy, which previously had voiced mild opposition to a new GATT round.

Reagan Avoids Political Controversy

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

BONN — By scaling down his political goals and anticipating worries among the allies over the space-based defense program, President Ronald Reagan avoided a political clash at the seven-nation conference and came off better on political than on economic issues.

Overall, his leadership was dealt a setback by French opposition to an international trade conference and by the broad criticism of his trade embargo against Nicaragua.

But on the issues of arms control, Mr. Reagan leaves the conference with a show of Western unity, however vaguely formulated; and, on the missile defense program, he has obtained an indirect expression of confidence, based on his pledge to move slowly, in close consultation, and on the lure of U.S. defense contracts.

The president did not seek and did not get endorsement of his missile defense program, but, based on his assurances to the allies, it won a generally positive reception, except from France.

The conference ended with a fairly typical pattern of patchwork compromises. When Secretary of State George P. Shultz was asked if Mr. Reagan had been the dominant figure, he shied away.

"You get a bunch of heads of state here and nobody is going to dominate," he said. "The president has been a strong figure and so have the others."

Another official said President François Mitterrand of France had been the "dominating figure." One non-U.S. participant said Mr. Reagan and his delegation had not shown strong leadership.

"They lost their nerve," he said, alluding to the furor over the visit

Sunday to the Bitburg military cemetery.

Altogether, the Bonn conference had a mixed outcome. Its pluses and minuses add up to much less than Mr. Reagan's successful maneuvering of the 1983 conference in Williamsburg, Virginia. They parallel the president's record in Congress this spring, winning on the MX missile, but losing on aid to Nicaraguan rebels and some of the critical Senate budget votes.

NEWS ANALYSIS

agement of the 1983 conference in Williamsburg, Virginia. They parallel the president's record in Congress this spring, winning on the MX missile, but losing on aid to Nicaraguan rebels and some of the critical Senate budget votes.

The United States took comfort that it had obtained an approving statement for its negotiating position in arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva and a call for Moscow to be more flexible.

But Western European spokesmen said that the political declaration contained a fairly vague and lukewarm wording at best, and not the kind of ringing endorsement that the United States wanted and said it got. By allied actions, Italy, France and West Germany would go no further than to say that they "appreciate" the "positive" U.S. proposals in the talks.

Backstage at a Summit: Snoozing and Small Talk

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

BONN — It was the climactic finish of the Western economic summit meeting as Chancellor Helmut Kohl took the podium at the Bundestag to read the final communiqué.

But some of the world's leaders seemed ready to fall asleep Saturday while listening to their handiwork.

As Mr. Kohl read passages about "the establishment of a research network on dry zone grains," and "pressing environmental problems such as acid deposition," usually known as acid rain, the leaders, with their foreign and economic ministers, dozed and looked out at the audience as if in a daze.

President Ronald Reagan pensively grasped the earphone through which he listened to an interpreter. A Canadian official put his head into his hands in a sign of weariness.



President Reagan and his wife approaching a Jewish memorial at the site of the Bergen-Belsen camp. They were accompanied by Chancellor Kohl and his wife.

Reagan Places Wreath at Bitburg

(Continued from Page 1)

the spirit of man can ever be extinguished," he said. "We are here to commemorate that life triumphed over the tragedy and the death of the Holocaust."

As Mr. Reagan arrived at the camp site, he was greeted by demonstrators who apparently were protesting his visit to Bitburg.

Asked by reporters about the demonstrators, Mr. Reagan re-

plied, pursing his lips: "It's a free country."

After Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl left Bergen-Belsen, about 50 people, most of them American Jews who are children of Holocaust survivors, were allowed onto the grounds to conduct their own memorial service.

"Bergen-Belsen has today been exploited for the political interests

of these two men, and the sanctity of this place has been violated," said Menachem Rosenblatt. "Never until today has anyone dared to use these graves as part of an attempt to rehabilitate the SS."

Before they left Bonn, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl made a surprise visit to Adenauer's grave in the village of Rhodendorf.

West's 'Acute Contradictions' Comfort Soviet Commentators

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Bonn summit conference of the seven Western leaders has ended with the Russians finding comfort in what they describe as "acute contradictions" among the participants in trade, economic and monetary matters.

A commentary Saturday by the Soviet press agency Tass suggested that these "contradictions" were likely to become more acute if and when the U.S. economic recovery died out.

President Ronald Reagan's position in Bonn, Tass said, underscored that his administration's policies "only exacerbate economic contradictions in the West."

Another Soviet commentary noted with satisfaction that Washington's allies refused to join an economic embargo of Nicaragua imposed by Mr. Reagan on the eve of his departure for Europe.

The conference's failure to set a date for trade talks illuminated, according to Tass, resistance by Western Europe to Mr. Reagan's policy of "financial aggression."

By keeping artificially high interest rates in the United States and thus high dollar-exchange rates, Tass said, the United States had managed to "pump from Western Europe, according to very modest estimates, more than \$300 billion over the past five years."

These sums, Tass continued, permitted the administration to finance budget deficits "caused by the arms race." But at the same time, the flow of funds to the United States "impeded economic growth of its principal competitors."

The Europeans and the Japanese, the commentary said, had sought reforms of the monetary system that would end the dominant status of the dollar. This notion was first advanced at the 1983 Williamsburg summit meeting of the seven leaders. But, Tass said, the Reagan administration had "sabotaged" such efforts.

getting an audience with Mr. Reagan.

Perhaps it was because he came to Bonn bearing a critical letter from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The letter talked of Mr. Gorbachev's missile moratorium and reiterated his criticism of Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

White House officials twice postponed scheduled meetings with Mr. Craxi. Other leaders — Britain's Margaret Thatcher, Japan's Yasuhiro Nakasone, Mr. Kohl and President François Mitterrand of France — were each afforded hour-long sessions with Mr. Reagan before the conference began.

Mr. Craxi finally got his meeting. He and Mr. Reagan sat in a corner and chatted after a luncheon of the world leaders. Mr. Shultz said it

was a "little longer" than five minutes.

Unlike the other national leaders, Mr. Reagan did not hold a news conference after the summit meeting. But a group of West German newspaper reporters got a rare opportunity to chat with him at a reception Friday night at the 18th-century Augustusburg Castle.

Reporters at the event edited a host of old and new Reaganisms, some of which were quoted in the German press. When a reporter commented that Mr. Reagan looked pale next to the tanned Mr. Shultz, the president laughed.

"George always picks the sunny countries for his travels," Mr. Reagan said. "He is always going somewhere and I am stuck in Washington. Sometimes I don't even know where he is."

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

derful dinners," he said. "But, anyway, you don't get an awful lot of sleep. I just speak for myself."

A reporter asked: "It was a kind of boring communiqué, though, don't you think?"

"Well, as a matter of fact, I thought it was fantastic," Mr. Shultz responded, laughing. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy seemed to be the summit participant who had the hardest time

(Continued from Page 1)

summarized in the final communiqué.

President Reagan agreed to continue pursuing a reduction in the federal budget deficit.

Overshadowing all the discussions was the deadlock over trade and monetary issues.

President Mitterrand had let it be known before the conference that he was firmly opposed to the U.S. administration's strong desire to begin the trade talks in 1986. He had sought linked or parallel progress on reforming the world monetary system, a suggestion that the United States, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and West Germany's finance minister,

Gerhard Stoltenberg, had previously rejected.

Amid intense efforts to find a compromise, the talk about monetary reform was dropped, and Mr. Mitterrand began criticizing the U.S. trade initiative on the ground that it threatened the EC's common agricultural policy and French farm interests.

Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher and particularly Mr. Kohl tried to persuade Mr. Mitterrand to compromise.

Senior EC and French officials said Sunday that if there had been any flexibility in Mr. Mitterrand's approach to the 1986 date, it was doomed by the surprise announcement by Mr. Kohl on Thursday that he was supporting the U.S. call for talks in 1986.

When Mr. Mitterrand learned of the announcement, he was "furious," a French official said, and immediately challenged the legality of the West German move on the ground that the EC Council of Ministers, in a legally binding decision, had agreed March 19 to support preparations for the trade round, but declined to set a date for the beginning of negotiations.

"All the uproar over Bitburg prior to the summit simply destabilized Kohl," said an EC Commission source in Brussels. "He clearly was trying to accommodate, to

please President Reagan but forgot about his other great ally and in the end, he did not score with either one of them."

None of the participants gave any outward sign of irritation with Mr. Mitterrand.

"If there was some irritation, people kept it to themselves," a senior British official said.

Mr. Mitterrand, appearing relaxed, brushed off suggestions that he had been isolated. He noted that at various points in the discussions he had been supported by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, Jacques Delors, his former finance minister and president of the European Commission, and Canadian officials.

Mr. Mitterrand and his aides emphasized that France fully supported the communiqué's statement that "a preparatory meeting of senior officials should take place in the GATT before the end of the summer to reach a broad consensus on subject matter and modalities for such negotiations." GATT is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a 90-nation, Geneva-based agency.

French officials said that consensus must include developing countries, one of the main reasons

Thousands Of Spaniards Protest Visit By Reagan

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards marched Sunday in largely peaceful protests around Spain against the visit here Monday of President Ronald Reagan.

Few incidents were recorded as a loose coalition of pacifists, nationalists, Communists and far-left members of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist Party brandished effigies of Mr. Reagan and burned American flags.

"NATO no, bases out" protesters chanted, linking his visit to their opposition to Spanish membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to U.S. military personnel stationed in Spain.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to leave Wednesday.

In Madrid's Colon Plaza, an estimated 75,000 protesters cheered as a Nicaraguan flag was tied to a pedestal, which was topped by a statue of Christopher Columbus.

Speakers condemned the trade embargo imposed by Mr. Reagan on Nicaragua.

In Barcelona, Spain's second largest city, the Spanish news agency EFE quoted police as saying that 225,000 protesters turned out there.

[Protesters broke down the door of the U.S. Consulate in Barcelona and sprayed the building with slogans, Reuters reported.]

Organizers said that more than one million persons joined in the dozens of protests held in cities and towns around the country.

Mr. Gonzalez said last week that, despite policy differences with Mr. Reagan over Nicaragua, he and almost every political party in Spain welcomed the visit.

Western Allies Will Explore African Aid

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Participants in the seven-nation economic conference have unexpectedly announced their intention to explore ways to combat hunger in Africa.

But their communiqué Saturday contained a clear warning to African nations that "political obstacles" must not be allowed to block food deliveries, and it appealed to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to "assume their responsibilities in this regard."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said the loss and spoilage of food cargoes intended for Africans had caused "considerable concern."

Without naming governments, Mr. Kohl criticized African policies on food distribution. He said it was "unacceptable that Western industry is attacked" for failing to take into account the needs of nonindustrialized countries, "but when some contribution is made, the help doesn't arrive."

"The public must know about it," he continued, "when squabbling or politics block food deliveries."

Western governments have been particularly embittered by Ethiopia's Marxist government, which they accuse of blocking food deliveries to parts of the population to force acceptance of government policy.

The communiqué said the leaders agreed to have a study group make proposals by September on ways to help the Africans.

It added that the leaders emphasized their readiness to help "promote increases in food production" and to afford technical aid to African governments.

Mr. Kohl said one of the group's major tasks would be to report on lost or spoiled cargoes and seek ways to avoid them.

France blocked establishing a date at the summit meeting.

In two statements distributed to reporters at Mr. Mitterrand's news conference, France made two propositions that were not included in the summit communiqué.

The first seeks to reject in advance any effort to challenge the EC farm policy in the trade negotiations.

The second calls for a special conference of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund, the policymaking body of the IMF, comprising about two dozen members, to examine the possibilities of undertaking reforms in the world monetary system.

Mr. Mitterrand said that the conference France proposes could evolve into the one suggested by Mr. Baker last month at a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. But U.S. officials noted that the suggestion was not repeated by Mr. Baker during the summit meeting.

Sweeping reform, or a "new Bretton Woods conference," the French leader told a reporter, is still "a long way" from becoming reality.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev, Honecker Caution Boi

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, President Erich Honecker of East Germany warned West Germany Sunday against participating in the U.S. space-based missile defense program or seeking to reclaim German territory lost in World War II.

Tass said the meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Honecker arrived in the Soviet Union on Saturday for a visit to mark the anniversary of the defeat of the Nazis, "passed in an amiable cordiality and complete unanimity." Tass later reported that Mr. Honecker left Moscow after staying 24 hours.

Diplomatic sources in East Berlin said Saturday that Mr. Honecker would return to Moscow later this week for the Kremlin's official day events. But East German sources in Moscow suggested the Honecker would stay home for the May 9 holiday, celebrated as a liberation in East Germany and other Soviet bloc countries.

20,000 Jobs Cut, Coal Board Says

HARROGATE, England (AP) — The National Coal Board achieved its goals of cutting production and eliminating 20,000 jobs objectives that initiated the miners' strike, according to a board official. Michael Eaton, director of personnel, said that since a 51-week by the National Union of Mineworkers' ended in March, there had been a rush of miners seeking early retirement. "Far more than 20,000 expressed a wish to go," Mr. Eaton said Saturday. He also said the coal board had cut production by four million to five million tons.

The National Union of Mineworkers called a nationwide strike May 12, 1984, after the government's coal board announced plans to close money-losing mines, cut 20,000 jobs from the 186,000-strong workforce and reduce production.

Philippine Journalist Flees Detention

MANILA (UPI) — A Philippine journalist imprisoned on sub charges for more than nine years escaped from his guards Sunday by granting a one-day release, officials said.

Satur Ocampo, 46, the longest-held political prisoner at the time of escape, slipped out the emergency exit of the National Press Club shop after casing a bailor in the organization's elections, Antonio Magsaysay club's president, said. Mr. Ocampo is a former press club president and business editor of the Manila Times newspaper. The paper was ordered closed after President Ferdinand E. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

Mr. Ocampo has been in prison since Jan. 14, 1976, on subversive charges stemming from an arms smuggling case. A statement by the club said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had approved Mr. Ocampo's release to permit him to attend the elections for new officers and ceremonies marking the end of National Press Week. Mr. Ocampo's detention had drawn numerous protests from abroad.

Cereal Prices Block EC Farm Talks

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — Agriculture ministers of the European Community remained deadlocked Sunday after four days of talks on a 1985-86 farm price package as West Germany continued to oppose lowering cereal prices, officials said.

Frans Andriessen, the EC's agriculture commissioner, criticized Bonn for being "intransigent."

The "negative position" of Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle of West Germany "is unacceptable," Mr. Andriessen said. He accused Mr. Kiechle of hurting EC efforts to bring grain prices closer to the lower world prices and thus respond to long-standing U.S. criticism of EC export subsidies.

For the Record

Iran has contacted China asking to buy surface-to-air missiles, Warsaw Pact countries seeking Soviet-made arms, and several West European nations searching for means to better defend itself against Iraqi air attacks. The Observer reported Sunday in London.

Four British children were killed when a suspected mine blew up while they were picnicking on a beach just south of the Suez Canal, a British source said Sunday in Cairo. The mines are believed to be left over from four Arab-Israeli wars since 1948.

Louis Farrakhan, a U.S. Black Muslim leader who says he has received a \$3-million, interest-free business loan from Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, has arrived in Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA reported Sunday.

Israeli and Egyptian delegations plan to meet this week in Cairo to prepare for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, officials said Sunday in Jerusalem.

The United Nations has permitted more than a dozen Americans to return to their posts in southern Lebanon after a precautionary transfer to Israel, a UN spokesman said Sunday in Tel Aviv.

France Rejects Participation In U.S. Space Arms Project

(Continued from Page 1)

developing an alternative European research program.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said the U.S. project is justified because the Soviet Union has been conducting its own space defense research. Bonn has indicated that it may participate in the U.S. program if it gains adequate assurances that the United States will share all research findings and the benefits of related technology.

Mr. Kohl also has kept open the possibility of participating in the French initiative as an alternative or as an adjunct to a role in the U.S. program. Mr. Mitterrand said Saturday that "West Germany has given me full agreement for Eureka."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has chosen to join the U.S. research program and voiced some disdain for the French project.

Mrs. Thatcher said she would be "quite happy" to be directly involved with the Americans.

Mrs. Thatcher's spokesman said Saturday that Britain had asked Washington for a chance to join the U.S. program even before receiving a formal invitation.

Italy and the Netherlands have shown some interest in Eureka as a way to strengthen European unity and enhance the European Community's ability to compete with the United States and Japan in new technologies.

But Eureka's high cost has frightened away most European governments, who have been pushed by private industry not to miss out on the chance for lucrative contracts funded by Washington.

Japan and Canada have adopted a more cautious stance, saying that they wish to learn more about the exact nature of the five-year, \$26-billion research project.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Reagan received a variety of responses when he conducted bilateral talks with other leaders at the summit meeting about possible contributions to space defense research.

"The offer to take part in the research program has been greeted in different ways by different countries," Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Saturday.

"The history of these things is that they are generally spin-offs of one kind or another," Mr. Shultz said. "Take the space program. It has spun a whole industry almost that comes out of miniaturization." In rejecting a role in the U.S. scheme, Mr. Mitterrand suggested that the U.S. and French projects "could be bridged" once the specif-

ic outlines of the two research programs were known.

"They are certainly not incompatible," Mr. Mitterrand said. "We can have exchanges with the United States."

The French-backed project could eventually serve military purposes but its primary purpose would be "to explore space through advanced research in order to master new technologies," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand reportedly told Mr. Reagan that France was very interested in the technology but not the strategic aspect of the U.S. program because it could alter the concept of mutual assured destruction that has maintained peace in Europe for 40 years.

The French revelation came as a startling development in an economic conference that earlier had avoided discussion of the space-defense research plan. Before the leaders gathered in Bonn, differences of opinion over the project loomed as a vexing conflict dividing the United States and its European allies that threatened to dominate the summit meeting.

The U.S. and West German governments, seeking to avoid a potential political confrontation, abandoned the idea before the conference on space defense when it became apparent that no consensus could be achieved among the seven participating leaders.

In the end, there was no mention of the project in either the conference's political declaration or its final communiqué.

French Firms Join SDI, Report Says

Reuters

PARIS — Two state-controlled French companies have agreed to cooperate in research into President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the newspaper Le Monde said in its weekend edition.

President François Mitterrand said in Bonn on Saturday that France would play no part in the program. Le Monde reported that the electronics group Thomson-CSF and a subsidiary of the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité had agreed to join the project.

It said the two French companies had been approached because of their expertise in optics and laser technology and were among companies in five allied countries that have accepted a role in the research project. Neither of the companies made any comment.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



Paul Laxalt

Small-Businessmen
Wear Big Shoes

At a Small Business United lunch recently in Washington the guest of honor, Senator Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican, was asked, "What percentage of your colleagues in the Senate and House understand capitalism, free enterprise, profit and loss, small business — you know, what the world's all about?"

"A very low percentage," maybe "15 percent," replied Mr. Laxalt, a sometime lawyer and casino owner. "I'm not criticizing anybody," he added. "I'm a small-businessman myself. Unless you're really walked in the shoes you don't know what you're talking about. It's theory instead of experience. And we don't have enough people in the Congress, I'm convinced, who have suffered those tough years in the world of business to really realistically know."

Mr. Laxalt added, to prolonged applause, "With all due deference to my former profession of law, we could stand a few less lawyers in Congress and far more business people."

Short Takes

Drivers halting at stoplights in New York's Bowery used to risk having a derelict smear their windshields with a greasy rag in hope of a tip. This is now supposed to be illegal. In Baltimore, teen-agers, usually black, wash the windshields at intersections. The City Council tentatively outlawed the "squeeze kids" as a safety measure. Amid charges of racism, Mayor William D. Schaefer has suggested substituting regulations to make the practice safer for out-right prohibition.

Sheepskins have been used for college diplomas at least since the 16th century, but at

most colleges today they are printed on heavy paper. Genuine sheepskin diplomas cost \$25 and up, are hard to engrave and won't take erasure or moisture without showing them. Even so, The New York Times reports, several dozen American colleges, including Virginia Military Institute and Virginia's Washington and Lee University, still use sheepskin.

Notes About People

With the possible presidential candidacy of Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican and Senate majority leader, currently overshadowed by Vice President George Bush and Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, the Washington rumor mill has it that Mr. Bush is increasingly weighing the qualifications of Mr. Dole's wife, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole, as his running mate. She is a loyal Republican, a Southerner (from North Carolina), and a tested administrator.

A bronze statue of Jeannette Rankin, who in 1916 became the first woman to be elected to Congress, was unveiled last week in the Capitol rotunda. Miss Rankin, a Montana Republican who stood for pacifism and women's suffrage, was the only member of Congress to vote against U.S. entry into both world wars.

Frankly, Atlantans
Do Give a Damn

Coca-Cola was invented by an Atlanta pharmacist 99 years ago. Now that Coke is switching to what the makers call a "smoother, rounder, yet bolder, more harmonious taste," home-towners are unhappy. Reporters for The Atlanta Constitution offered 72 local, longtime drinkers of "Co-Cola," as Atlantans call it, a taste test of the new Coke recently; 45 of them preferred the old.

"How do they have the nerve?" asked Nancy Sims, owner of the Varsity Drive-In, which calls itself the world's biggest purveyor of Coke.

Lewis Grizzard, a columnist, said, "The only way that I could figure they could improve upon Coca-Cola, one of life's most delightful elixirs, which studies prove will heal the sick and occasionally raise the dead, is to put rum or bourbon in it."

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Pentagon
Said to Be
Prepared for
Pay Reforms

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department, in a surprising reversal, is prepared to accept reductions in military retirement pay, according to senior civilian officials in the Pentagon.

Few issues are more sensitive or emotional in the armed forces than proposals that pensions for retired officers and noncommissioned officers be reduced. The chiefs of the army, navy, air force and marines adamantly opposed such cuts in testimony before Congress last month. They remain opposed.

But senior Pentagon policy-makers said that pressure for change had been building in Congress and that it would be better to accept smaller reductions now rather than larger ones later.

In addition, the officials said the Pentagon would have a large measure of control over the changes under current proposals for reductions. If those proposals were rejected, the officials said, Congress might not only reduce retirement pay anyway, but also might alter the system in such a way as to make it less attractive to those considering the armed forces as a career.

The shift in policy became known after the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Manpower and Compensation voted Thursday to reduce the Reagan administration's request for military retirement pay to \$14.2 billion, from \$18.2 billion.

That reduction, congressional officials said, came on a voice vote approving a measure offered by Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the Armed Services Committee. A spokesman said Mr. Aspin felt certain that his measure would be adopted by the Armed Services Committee when it met Tuesday. Under Mr. Aspin's proposal, Congress would not dictate the method by which the \$4 billion would be cut. That would be left to the Defense Department, with the condition that pensions of all present and former members of the armed forces remain intact.

The changes that the Pentagon chiefs fear most and that have contributed to the sudden reversal on modifying pensions are contained in a measure sponsored by Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat of Illinois. A spokesman for Mr. Simon said the bill would impose a new retirement system on the armed forces and would reduce pensions and cost-of-living adjustments.



Testing Droplets in Space

Taylor G. Wang, a physicist aboard the American space shuttle Challenger, holds the syringe he uses in tests designed to show how drops of a special fluid behave in a weightless atmosphere. Don L. Lind, a physicist working on an experiment involving crystals, is at right. The weeklong flight was scheduled to end Monday with a landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Study Finds More U.S. Infants Dying

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Public Health Service, in a new study of infant mortality, says that nine states have particularly serious problems and that the data for the nation as a whole are "cause for concern."

Statistics have shown that the rate of decline in the infant mortality rate nationwide has slowed. But the new study showed an increase in the mortality rate of babies after the newborn stage.

Furthermore, the report said that if current trends continued, the nation would not reach its 1990 goals for reducing the mortality rate of black babies, increasing prenatal care and reducing the proportion of babies with low weight at birth.

The Reagan administration recently rejected a proposal to study whether federal spending cutbacks have had any effect on infant mortality.

The new report, compiled in response to a request from the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, was the first state-by-state study of infant mortality rates in

used by the administration. It identified those states with "adverse trends" that could not be explained by "random fluctuations."

The states are Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

"The infant mortality rate is still declining, but the rate of the decline has slowed down," the report said. The 1984 rate, based on provisional data reported by the states, was 10.6 deaths for each 1,000 live births, down from 10.9 in 1983. That decline was less than the drop in previous years.

In Western Europe, Finland had the lowest infant mortality rate in 1984, 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. Portugal had the greatest number, 26. The lowest in Eastern Europe was East Germany at 12.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

"The slower rate of decline of infant mortality evident from the provisional data is cause for concern," the report said. It was submitted to Congress by Dr. James O. Mason, acting assistant secretary of health and human services, who supervises the Public Health Service.

The study looked at deaths of babies under one year of age. For babies younger than 28 days, the mortality rate declined to 6.8 for each 1,000 live births in 1984, from 7.2 in 1983. But for infants from 28 days to a year old, the rate increased last year to 3.8 from 3.6 in 1983.

The report estimated that if current trends continued, 21 percent of the women pregnant in 1990 would not receive prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. The goal is to reduce the proportion, now about 24 percent, to 10 percent by 1990.

Some Democrats have argued that reductions in federal spending have contributed to an increase in infant mortality or low birth weight. Doctors say an infant's weight at birth is the most important factor in whether the baby survives. Birth weight is said to be low if it is less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces (2.49 kilograms).

Administration officials have said that there was no evidence to link cutbacks in Medicaid, nutrition and maternal and child health programs with changes in the infant mortality statistics.

Rain Fails to Slake Regions
Parched by Spring Drought

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rain fell in much of the northeastern United States last week, but it had little impact on the lingering drought there and in the Middle Atlantic states, and officials expressed concern that there were problems ahead for agriculture, tourism, business and everyday activities.

Kenneth H. Bergman, a meteorologist with the National Weather Service's climate analysis center here, said that the dry area extended from Maine to Florida, but hardest hit was the region from southern New England to Virginia.

Preliminary data showed that April was the driest on record in at least 10 cities — New York City, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Binghamton, New York; Syracuse, New York; Concord, New Hampshire; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Washington; and Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. Berg-

man said that he expected the number of cities on the list to rise substantially as new reports arrived. "The drought has been a long-term thing that developed gradually," he said. "It started back in the late summer or early fall of 1984 after a wet spring and early summer. It started showing up in October in most places."

Mr. Bergman said that the drought had been caused by a shift in the upper atmosphere's circulation system that swept storms north of their normal track, depriving the East of its usual supply of rain and snow.

He noted that precipitation in New York City has been just 58 percent of normal since the end of last July.

Precipitation has been off so much, he said, that even normal rainfall in the next few months would not be able to make up the deficit that now is seen in low reservoirs.

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Ethiopia Denies Camp Burning

Calls Reports of Razing of Ibbet Relief Station 'a Big Lie'

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Ethiopian government has formally denied what it called "the shockingly big lie about the alleged burning" of Ibbet, which until a week ago was the country's largest famine relief camp.

In a statement released Saturday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned the Reagan administration for using the incident as a pretext "to go berserk once again on this usually familiar anti-Ethiopian campaign of denigration, disinformation and falsification."

The Ethiopian statement is contradicted by taped accounts from relief workers who said they witnessed the burning and evacuation of the camp. The three-day evacuation began last Sunday.

Last week, M. Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, criticized the events at Ibbet as "barbaric" and called for discipline of those responsible.

The Ethiopian statement, released Friday night to the East German news agency ADN and to the British Broadcasting Corp. in London, was not available here until Saturday night.

It said that only 30,000 of the camp's residents had left and that they left "of their free will."

The government had put the total camp population before the evacuation at 50,000, but relief officials said it was 60,000.

"Before their departure they were furnished with sufficient food to eat, seeds to plant and farm implements," the statement added. "Assistance continued to be provided for 25,000 drought-affected compatriots."

Relief workers for World Vision and Concern, two agencies operating at Ibbet, said that all but about 3,000 camp residents had been forced out by soldiers who burned their grass huts.

Many of those forced to leave, relief workers said, were weak from illness and lack of food. They added that, while some food was given to the evacuees, World Vision personnel were prevented from giving them clothing or seeds.

Relief workers also said that they saw soldiers beat two camp residents to death, that two pregnant women miscarried while being chased by soldiers, that grass huts were set afire while people were inside them and that 17 bodies were counted on a road outside the camp on Monday.

The Ethiopian statement said that the "allegation that the feeding station was razed to the ground was the most incredible aspect of the fabulous story."

"Leaving aside the utterly groundless insinuation," it continued, "there has been no burning of dwellings, although what has taken place was the clearance of accumulated dirt for hygienic purposes."

Ethiopian officials and two reporters who visited Ibbet on Thursday found piles of ashes where the huts had been.

The statement on Saturday described the evacuation as "a well thought-out measure undertaken on the decision of the Ethiopian government."

Kurt Jansson, the UN assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia and the leader of the delegation that visited Ibbet on Thursday, said Friday that he was satisfied that the decision to evacuate the camp was made not by central government officials but by local leaders of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia in Gondar province, where the camp is located.

Thousands Return to Camp
Thousands of sick or starving people who were evicted from Ibbet have drifted back in search of food and medical care, workers for international relief agencies said Saturday. The Associated Press reported from Addis Ababa.



Opponents of Apartheid Freed

The Reverend Frank Chikane, left, a leader of the United Democratic Front, is reunited with his son in Johannesburg after Mr. Chikane was freed on bail. He and 15 other South African dissidents awaiting trial on treason charges were freed from a Natal prison after a court overturned the government

ban on bail. Mr. Chikane said that tough bail conditions amounted to imprisonment at home. Meanwhile, in eastern Cape Province, police and troops on Sunday sealed off the black township of Kwanobuhle near the city of Uitenhage after three people were killed there in overnight violence.

Libya Says It Opposes Sudan Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Libya's foreign minister says his country has urged the leader of the rebels in southern Sudan, John Garang, to abandon his two-year fight against the Khartoum government.

Foreign Minister Ali Abdel-Salam Treiki arrived in the Sudanese capital Saturday with a 40-member Libyan delegation, including Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, second in command to Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

The state-run radio said that discussions during the weekend visit would focus on last month's agreement between Sudan and Libya to resume diplomatic relations. Con-

tact had been severed four years ago by Gafar Nimeiri, who was removed as president in an April 6 coup.

General Nimeiri had frequently accused Libya and Ethiopia of supporting the rebels.

The Libyan delegation was reportedly scheduled to meet with members of the 15-man Military Council, headed by General Abdul Rahman Swarredahab.

The southern rebels, mostly Christians and animists, are fighting for independence from the Moslem north.

Mr. Treiki said that Libya stopped supporting Sudanese opposition groups following the coup and had urged Mr. Garang to give up his struggle.

Libyans were pledged to help the Sudanese achieve national unity so that they could "discharge their role among the Arabs," he said.

"The obstacle the Sudanese people and their armed forces have removed has opened the way for cooperation between Sudan and the other Arab countries which oppose imperialism and Zionism," he said, referring to the April 6 coup.

Libya, Sudan and Egypt make up "the heart of the Arab nation," he said.



General Swarredahab.

Major Jalloud said Saturday that Egypt had abandoned its Arab responsibilities since signing the 1978 Camp David accords with Israel.

"We are struggling to make Egypt pull out of Camp David in order to assume its leading Arab role," he said.

Witnesses said that thousands of people lined the streets leading to the Khartoum airport to greet the Libyan delegation. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

58 Are Killed During Battle In Sri Lanka

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Gunmen have attacked Sri Lanka's main naval base in a battle that left 30 guerrillas and three sailors dead along with 25 civilians who were caught in the cross fire, sources said.

Eight sailors were reported wounded, four of them critically.

The guerrillas, who want a separate state for the minority Tamil sect in northeastern Sri Lanka, struck the naval base Friday with rocket-propelled grenades and mortars.

Helicopter gunships and artillery were used to repulse the attack, the sources said.

According to witnesses from Karainagar, where the base is located, at least 25 civilians were killed in the fighting. There was no official comment on the civilian casualties.

A navy spokesman in Colombo said 30 guerrillas died in the counterattack.

U.S. Army Studies Use Of Troops in Latin America

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has begun a study to determine the military and civic actions that would be necessary if American troops were ordered into a hostile situation in Central America, according to officers.

President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials have said that they have no intention of deploying combat forces to Central America except for periodic maneuvers, such as those coming to a close in Honduras.

But administration officials also have said that the United States must be prepared, under the 1947 Treaty of Rio, or the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to dispatch military forces to the region if the security of the Western Hemisphere is threatened and if members of the pact agree to collective action.

Among the kinds of questions the study would seek to answer, officers said, would be these:

• What kind of artillery training will be necessary to prevent guerrillas from causing what the army calls "collateral" damage, which means killing civilians?

• What kinds of small-unit tactics are best suited to anti-guerrilla operations?

• How do Americans build intelligence networks so that immediate tactical information can be gathered? In U.S. operations in Lebanon and Grenada, the lack of good intelligence has been singled out as a critical failure.

• In civic action, how do American soldiers help the citizens of the nation being assisted in a way that the United States does not take over tasks that the government of that nation should be doing for itself?

The officers said that, in addition, the results of the study could be used to train younger officers who have been commissioned since the end of the Vietnam War. Most majors and all captains and lieutenants came into the army after Vietnam.

The army officers acknowledged the administration's policy on the use of combat forces in Central America but said they must be prepared in the event that policy was changed.

"We have to be able to answer the question 'What if?' one officer said.

"We didn't adapt too well to Vietnam," he added, "and we've got to do better next time."

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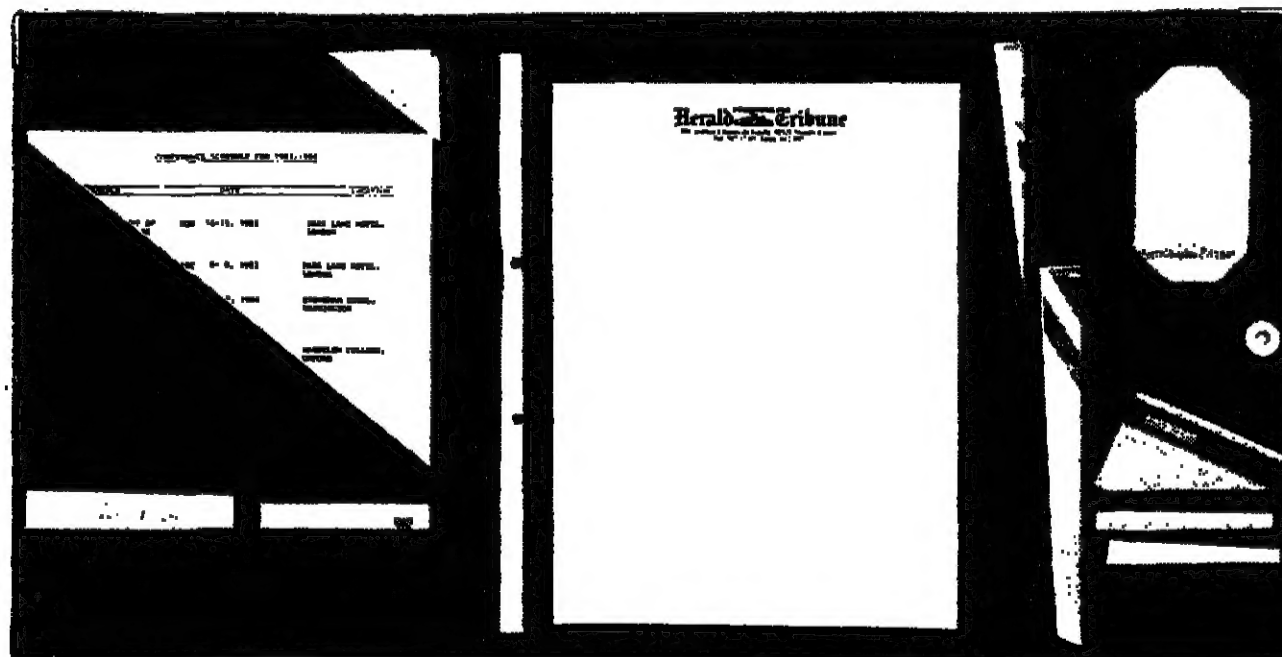
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Exiles Reported Caught Between Nigeria, Benin

United Press International

LAGOS — Hundreds of illegal aliens, among 700,000 ordered to leave Nigeria by the end of this week, have been stranded at the country's western border after Benin refused to allow them across its frontier, according to news reports.

The action by Benin stranded Togolese and Ghanaians in the corridor between Nigeria and Benin. Togo is west of Benin, and Ghana is west of Togo.

The Nigerian government last week announced that the 700,000 illegal aliens in Nigeria must leave the country by next Friday. It was the second mass expulsion of aliens. Most are migrant workers drawn by the oil boom in Nigeria or refugees fleeing drought.

News reports reaching Lagos on Saturday said that Benin opened its border only to its own citizens Friday, after Nigeria's border there was opened for the exodus.

Benin diplomats from Lagos traveled to the border Friday to investigate the reports.

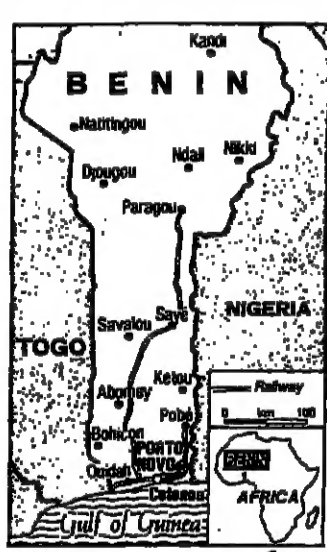
Nigeria last month demanded that all aliens living and working in the country to update their immigration papers before May 10 or leave.

Nigeria's interior minister, Brigadier General Mohammed Magoro, said Nigeria's land borders, shut since a change of currency notes in April 1984, would be reopened temporarily beginning Friday.

The ministry said that Shochi Kobayashi, 44, leader of a Japanese expedition to Mount Gauri Himal, died April 29 after reaching the summit with three teammates and two Nepalese Sherpas. It said earlier that Boris Bergant, 30, of Yugoslavia, lost his footing on April 22 and fell to his death as he and another Yugoslav were descending Yalungkang.

Burmese Leader in Beijing

BEIJING — Burma's leader, Ne Win, is in Beijing for his 12th good-will visit to China, the Xinhua news agency said. The agency said that Ne Win, 74, was the first foreign dignitary to be invited by the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping. Foreign leaders usually are invited by President Li Xianmin, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, or other ministers.



Egypt Rejects Islamic Law

(Continued from Page 1)

favoring immediate adoption of the code.

Mr. Mubarak has often said that most of Egypt's laws are based on the Islamic code and therefore do not require extensive revision. But he and other prominent Egyptian officials have been reluctant to oppose the adoption of Islamic law openly.

Ahmed Helikal, a member of the ruling party, said everyone agreed that Islamic law was, as the 1980 Constitution provides, "the major source of law." The only issue, he said, was how laws inconsistent with it should be changed.

He said he favored revision of the laws "scientifically and gradually," the formulation adopted by the assembly.

Moslem fundamentalism has been growing in Egypt and elsewhere in the Middle East. Iran, Pakistan and Sudan have adopted Islamic law.

Moslem fundamentalists were suppressed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, but his successor, Anwar Sadat, generally permitted them to flourish.

France Expels Prisoner At West German Border

The Associated Press

PARIS — A West German woman sentenced to four years in prison in 1982 for possession of arms and explosives, has been expelled from France to West Germany, the Interior Ministry said.

Magdalena Kopp had served three years and two months of her term, according to her lawyer, Jacques Vergès. The ministry said she was expelled Saturday because she had been barred from entering France before she was arrested in February 1982.

Sergei Yutkevich, Soviet Filmmaker, Is Dead at 80

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sergei Yutkevich, 80, a leading Soviet filmmaker, died April 23 in Moscow, according to Soviet newspapers.

An obituary, signed by members of the ruling Politburo and leaders of the motion-picture industry, called his death a "grievous loss for Soviet culture."

Mr. Yutkevich has been ranked by some critics with the giants of the Soviet cinema — Sergei Eisenstein, Aleksander Dovzhenko, Vsevolod Pudovkin and Friedrich Ermler. He won the best-director award at Cannes in 1956 for the film "Othello."

His work covered a broad range of themes, both historical and contemporary. His "Skanderbeg," a film about an Albanian folk hero, produced in 1954 before the Soviet-Albanian break, won a special prize at the Cannes Film Festival. Other biographical productions dealt with Yakov Sverdlov, the first president of the Soviet Union, and with Nikolai Przhnevsky, a 19th-century Russian explorer of Central Asia.

In the Soviet Union, Mr. Yutkevich was known for a series of films about Lenin, from "A Man With a Gun" (1938) to "Lenin in Poland" (1966). He won two Stalin Prizes in the 1940s and was honored on his 70th birthday, in 1974, with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Soviet Union's highest civilian award.

2 Women Found At London Palace Of Prince Charles

The Associated Press

LONDON — Two apparently drunken young women were found in a residence for employees, at Kensington Palace, the London home of Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, according to the police.

The prince and princess, who are vacationing in Venice, were not in the palace. The Italian news agency ANSA reported that it had received a telephone threat against them from someone claiming to represent the Irish Republican Army.

James Peacock, a spokesman for Scotland Yard, said that the two women, both in their 20s, were discovered early Wednesday. He said that the women, whom he did not identify, were questioned at length by the police but no charges were filed.

Mr. Peacock said that the women apparently wandered into the palace grounds after a night of heavy drinking. The residence is one of several used by the royal household staff.

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U.S., India Are Called Near Accord on Sales Of Military Technology

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The United States and India are said to be close to an accord that would permit India to acquire highly advanced U.S. technology capable of sharply improving its military ability.

In addition, a senior U.S. policy-maker said Friday after discussions with Indian officials that the Reagan administration had begun thinking about how India could become "a power we could work together with" in 10 or 20 years.

The official, Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, said his meetings with top leaders had convinced him that India could become "a power that contributes to world stability the way the United States will see it and want to shape it in 1995 or 2005."

"That, I think, is an exciting possibility of perhaps a new chapter in U.S.-Indian relations," Mr. Ikle said in an interview. But he cautioned that the situation in the subcontinent was "delicate" and that the United States had no desire to support "Indian hegemony" over Pakistan or any other neighbors.

Mr. Ikle's comments, coupled with the reports of progress on a high-technology agreement, constituted one of the strongest signals yet of what is apparently a gradual warming of the long-frosty relations between Washington and New Delhi.

There has been little military cooperation between the United States and India for more than two decades. India has angrily denounced U.S. aid to Pakistan, its principal rival.

A senior Indian official said Mr. Ikle had been bluntly last week that India was adamant in its opposition to aid for Pakistan. India also opposes covert U.S. assistance to the rebels who are fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan as an intrusion into the region.



Fred C. Ikle

But both Indian and American officials said that India also was eager to lessen its long dependence on the Soviet Union for weapons. In particular, India is said to want to acquire or be able to produce computers, lasers, sensors and other technology in which the United States excels.

An easing of Indian-U.S. tensions began in 1982 with the visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the United States. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, took power following his mother's assassination last October and the easing trend has continued.

U.S. officials said Friday that they hoped the agreement on high-technology transfers could be completed before a planned visit to the United States by Mr. Gandhi in June. A "memorandum of understanding" establishing the accord in principle was reached last year, but the two sides have had difficulty arriving at language to put it into effect.

The difficulties arose because of American insistence that India take steps to prevent any of the technology from finding its way into Russian hands. Also, the United States has sought assurances that none of the technology would be used to make nuclear weapons or be given to any other nation that could use it for that purpose.

Mr. Ikle arrived in New Delhi on Wednesday from Islamabad, where he spent a day with Pakistani officials. He met in New Delhi with senior policy-makers, including P.V. Narasimha Rao, the defense minister, Kamesh Bhandari, the foreign secretary, and G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee.

Earlier last week, U.S. and Indian officials said that Mr. Ikle would discuss a list of other military items that India has been seeking. These were said to include anti-tank missiles, artillery, C-130 transport aircraft and small arms.

By Henry A. Kissinger

Reagan Must Speak Plainly When He Meets With Gorbachev

NOW that a "get acquainted summit" between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union's party general secretary, appears probable during the UN's General Assembly in the fall, it is not too early to ask what message and impression one hopes Mr. Gorbachev will take home to his colleagues.

So far there is no great cause for optimism. The Western democracies have repeated the stereotype practiced during three Soviet successions in three

This is the last in a series of 10 articles by the former U.S. secretary of state.

years. When the succession went to two old men it was claimed that advanced age means caution. Now that a younger man has taken over, his commitment to progressive and conciliatory ideas is taken for granted.

As for the Soviet leadership, its response has been equally stereotyped, if less psychologically inclined. It has put forward essentially the same clichés and the same old threats since the funeral of Brezhnev.

Nevertheless, common sense would suggest that the Soviet leadership must sooner or later undertake a reappraisal of its ossified foreign policy, not because its leaders have become particularly more peaceful but because circumstances would seem to require it. But how far that reappraisal will be carried depends importantly on Western attitudes.

Among the most worrisome of those is the Western obsession with basing hopes for peace on the personality of the Soviet leader or on a personal relationship established at the summit. These hopes correspond to no Soviet reality. No general secretary, Stalin included, achieved unchallenged control in less than four years. Nor can a Soviet leader base a change of policy on so un-Marxist a consideration as his personal relationship with an American president without discrediting himself with his colleagues. The Soviet leadership is much more likely to consider the Western emphasis on the demeanor and dress of the Soviet leaders as a weakness that constitutes a strategic opportunity.

THE best prospect for easing East-West tensions resides not in the unknown attitudes of Mr. Gorbachev but in the crisis of the Soviet governmental and economic structure.

But these very domestic preoccupations will make the Soviet leadership as eager for a respite as it will be reluctant to add major foreign policy changes. There must be a change of tone without real substance, a tendency to doubt reinforced by the sudden obsession with summit meetings by a conservative American administration.

In short, wise Western statesmanship should seek to turn Soviet temptations for an atmospheric interlude into a durable change.

It is essential to convey two major themes: 1) that a relaxation of tensions must include a political compo-

nent, and 2) that arms control must be something other than an attempt to deprive the West of its most advanced weapons.

For too long the Western democracies have flinched from facing the fundamental cause of tensions: the ground rules the Soviets have succeeded in imposing on the international system. Everything that has become Communist remains forever inviolate. Everything that is non-Communist is open to change, by pressure, by subversion, by guerrilla action, if necessary by terror. These ground rules, if not resisted, will inexorably shift the balance of power against the democracies.

The democracies have been reluctant to link political conduct and the control of arms because they are afraid to jeopardize their paramount objective of controlling the arms race. Thereby, in fact, they endanger both. The use of Cuban proxy forces in Angola and Ethiopia, the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and of Cambodia by Soviet-armed Vietnamese forces, the accumulation of Soviet military equipment

Only two alternative conceptions are available: confining missiles to single warheads — de-MIRVing them — and strategic defense, the so-called "star wars" concept. The first idea is not on the agenda of Geneva. The latter idea is under systematic attack: by traditional theorists of arms control theory committed to assured civilian destruction, by allies eager to remove anything that the Soviets have declared an obstacle to arms control, and by Soviet propaganda whose strategy of intimidation is served by a military policy based on apocalyptic civilian damage. The convergence of these forces has managed to stigmatize strategic defense as "destabilizing" and as an obstacle to arms control before negotiations even have started.

The Reagan administration has retreated before this onslaught. It has put forward at least four versions of strategic defense; it has justified strategic defense by invoking, in the language of the peace movement, its horror of nuclear war — on which, after all, deterrence theory will have to be based for the next decade whatever the fate of star wars. The administration has

would split the United States from its allies; excessive enthusiasm for conciliation would contribute to Western escapism and remove Soviet incentives for a serious dialogue.

Though I would have favored a less impetuous approach to the summit, a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could enable the United States to convey the scope and requirements of a genuine easing of tensions provided the president is prepared to be precise.

The principal message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Gorbachev should go something like this:

"Present political trends sooner or later risk a confrontation perhaps not sought by either side, through eruptions neither can control. Existing ground rules are both unacceptable and dangerous. The avoidance of a political dialogue risks reproducing the conditions that led to World War I: an accumulation of political tensions, one of which gets out of hand because no one has thought of how to contain it. No one would benefit from such a war except the regions spared its cataclysmic devastation."

"There must be specific agreements that define the true vital interests of each side and the permissible challenges to them. In the past such agreements have been confined to generalities that created an illusion of progress. Let us now work on a concrete and definite program."

And: "As for arms control, the current tendency is either to confirm existing weapons programs or reduce them cosmetically. You have also used the talks to seek to deny us the use of technologies in which we are ahead and which reduce your ability for nuclear blackmail. You must know that we will not be driven off a defensive deployment designed to reduce civilian casualties. But we are prepared to keep our deployment to the minimum compatible with dealing with the offensive threat. Thus you have it in your power to reduce the level of defensive forces by drastic mutual cuts in offensive forces. In order to take account of your expressed concern that strategic defense might lead to a surprise attack, we are proposing that both sides abolish multiple warheads over a period of 10 years while we are phasing in strategic defense."

"Let us set up a private channel out of the glare of publicity to define what kind of world we want 10 to 15 years from now, both in the political and military field. As we make progress in this channel and through our foreign secretaries, we can meet periodically to review their work and issue instructions on the basis of it."

Such a message would confront the Politburo with its real choice. If the approach is rejected we will know that any relaxation is certain to be temporary. If it is accepted it may lead to a breakthrough.

In either case, tensions will ease for a while. But we should not settle for an interlude. It would be a great pity if history were to record the present period as a major lost opportunity.

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Western statesmanship should seek to turn Soviet temptations for an atmospheric interlude into a durable change of relations between the two blocs. It would be a great pity if history were to record the present period as a major lost opportunity.

in rogue states like Libya, the Soviet military presence in Cuba, South Yemen and Vietnam, the intelligence support for guerrilla movements, all produce international tensions — and dangers of miscalculation — greater than the arms race as such.

ARMS control, however important, is not a substitute for foreign policy. Moreover, it would be nearly impossible to find a subject less suitable for a meeting of minds between heads of adversary governments after an interruption of the dialogue for more than six years. The subject has become so esoteric that it fits the description of a British prime minister, Lord Palmerston, gave of the Schleswig-Holstein question of the 19th century. Only three people had ever understood it, he said. One was dead. The second was in a lunatic asylum. He was the third, and he had forgotten it. Arms control positions do not reflect an overall concept because they emerge from bureaucratic controversies and because there is no longer any intellectual theory outside of government to sustain them. Heads of state cannot cut through this fog in a single meeting. Their lack of sophistication on the subject may make matters worse.

So long as armaments are based on multiple warheads, or MIRVs, and defense is proscribed, no foreseeable scheme of arms control will reduce either side's capacity to inflict apocalyptic levels of civilian damage.

argued that star wars amounts to no more than research, leaving judgments as to feasibility and deployment for a period long after President Reagan's terms end.

IN this manner the Reagan administration may have tempted ever fiercer Soviet pressures. Research has always been permitted and has been carried out for a decade by both sides; indeed, the Reagan administration's budget is only about \$8 billion more than that proposed by President Jimmy Carter. The emphasis on research has fostered the illusion that the European allies support strategic defense. In fact they "support" research partly as a platform from which to oppose deployment. Obviously, the Western tendency is, for domestic political reasons, to settle for whatever the Soviet Union has defined as attainable.

It is therefore possible to foresee an outcome at Geneva that will reduce offensive weapons without impairing the capacity for civilian devastation, while the deployment of defensive weapons is deferred to an administration that is bound to face much greater political pressures than the incumbent. And there is always the risk that the Congress, in the name of arms control, will emasculate strategic defense as it has the MX missile and thus saddle the United States with the worst aspect of every course of action.

The United States thus must chart a delicate course with a precipice on each side: Excessive truculence

China Changes Medical Policy

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China said Sunday it has adopted a policy of encouraging doctors to engage in private practice, once banned as an obstruction to socialized medicine.

A report by the Public Health Ministry said that "individual practitioners, including retired medical workers and herbal doctors who have passed government examinations, will be encouraged."

A summary of the report in Xinhua, the official news agency, reflected concern over the quality of health care under the socialized system, long heralded by the Communist Party as one of its major triumphs.

Thais Launch Drive To Rout Vietnamese

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Thai Marines backed by air strikes have launched a drive to flush out an unknown number of Vietnamese who entered Thailand in pursuit of Cambodian guerrillas, a Thai official said Sunday.

"We are using everything we have" against the intruders, the official said. The operation is in Chanthaburi province, along the southern stretch of the border with Cambodia. The official said the Vietnamese, pursuing Khmer Rouge guerrillas, had crossed the border into Chamrak, a village about 200 miles (320 kilometers) east of Bangkok.

Civil Servants' Strike Pressures Palme

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden appeared set for an extended and unusually bitter labor conflict Sunday, as Prime Minister Olof Palme's government came under strong pressure to intervene.

Criticism of the official handling of the dispute grew over the weekend with the conservative opposition saying that the government was to blame for the work stoppage.

"We are ready for a long and hard battle," said Rune Larsson, chief negotiator for the 265,000-strong civil servants' union, which on Thursday closed Sweden's commercial airports and froze foreign trade to back demands for a 3.1-percent pay increase.

The Civil Service Employers Board offered only 2 percent starting in January. The board also has promised to lock out another 100,000 employees beginning Friday, including most of the country's teachers.

Meanwhile, long lines of trucks have formed at the Norwegian border,

the only route left open for Sweden's exports and imports, while wholesalers warned that vegetable and fruit prices would double this week because of the strike. Postal, police and other vital services also have been impeded.

Travelers from Sweden faced long bus or train journeys to Norway and Denmark to catch international flights.

Scandinavian Airlines Systems whose flights have been almost halved since the dispute began, stands to lose more than \$1 million a day from the walkout of Swedish air traffic controllers.

Government action seemed destined to backfire in an election year.

Ordering the strikers back to work would deprive the governing Social Democrats of one of their basic election arguments: That the party is the only one that can guarantee industrial peace.

The government's Communist allies in the Riksdag, or parliament, are in principle opposed to compulsory legislation while rightists have made clear they are not willing to help Mr. Palme.

On the other hand, the government says it cannot give in to the strikers' demands because this would jeopardize its efforts to cut inflation to 3 percent from 8.2 percent in 1984.

Mr. Palme is heavily banking on the success of his economic policies to win the Sept. 15 general elections. The latest opinion polls, published Sunday, showed Mr. Palme gradually catching up with the opposition.

One course open to the government is to try to put moral pressure on the strikers to go back to work sector by sector. This policy was put to the test Sunday as talks began on ending a selective walkout by postal staff.

Danes Stage Protest

Demonstrators threw eggs and fruit at Prime Minister Poul Schluter as he spoke Saturday night on the 40th anniversary of Denmark's liberation from Nazi Germany in World War II. The Associated Press reported in Copenhagen.

Mr. Schluter spoke from behind plastic shields held by policemen.

Thousands of torch-bearing demonstrators assembled in Copenhagen's central square to protest both a recent government-legislated settlement of a labor dispute and the conservative government's support for defense policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

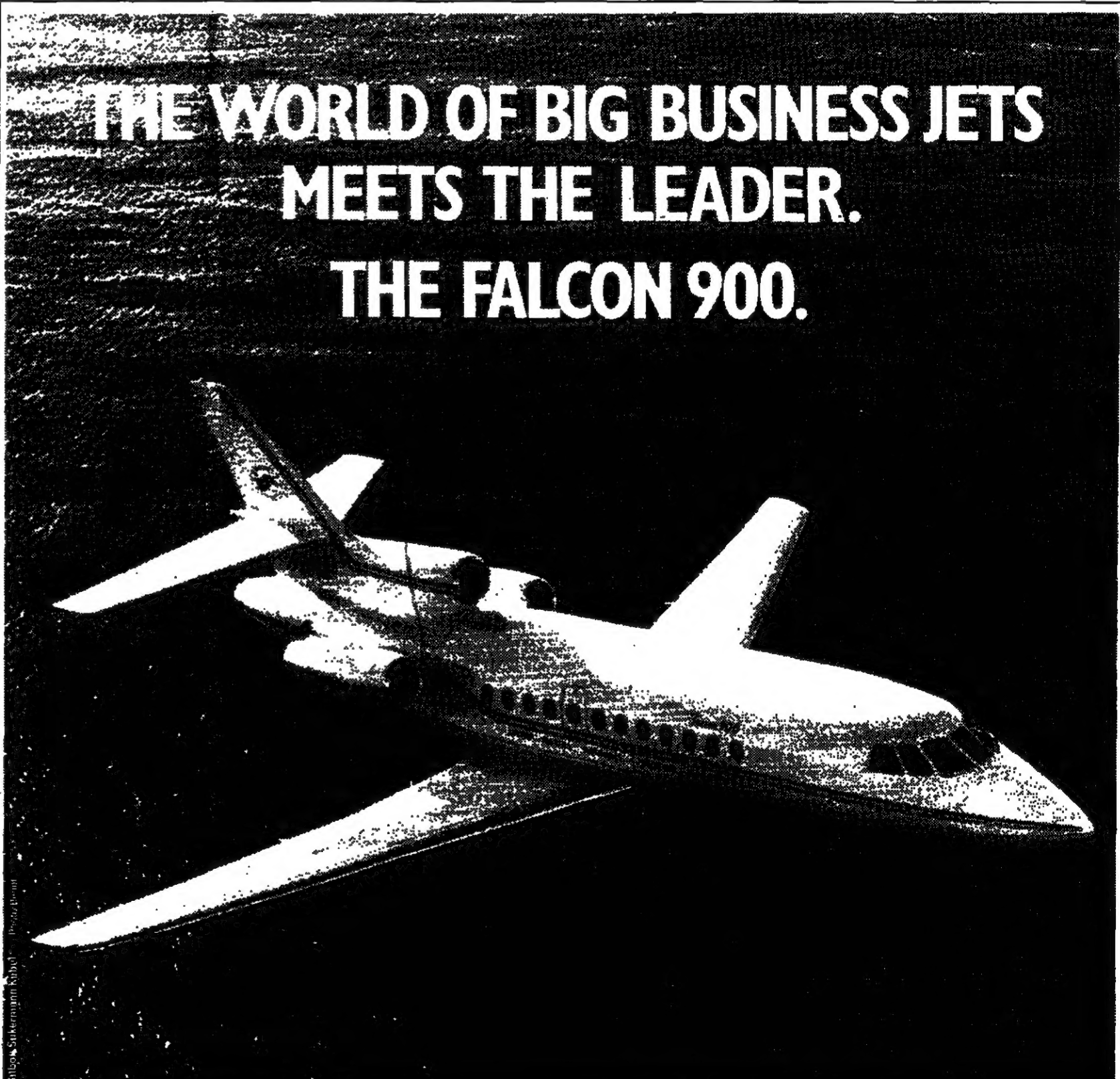
Mr. Schluter's minority government on March 30 managed to assemble a slim parliamentary majority for a forced settlement to week-old strikes and lockouts caused by a deadlock in negotiations between private employers and trade unions.

3 Cities Are in Running For Repeat Chess Match

The Associated Press

TUNIS — The executive council of the International Chess Federation will meet in Tunis on May 13 to designate the site for the world chess championship match in September between Anatoli Karpov and Gary Kasparov, according to an informed source.

Tunis is playing host to a 17-round international chess tournament that began April 27. The Karpov-Kasparov match was suspended in Moscow in February. Moscow, London and Marseille are seeking the championship match, the source said.



A Falcon 900 demonstration flight, January 15, 1985.

The Falcon 900 demonstrates leadership qualities in every important respect. First, it offers an extraordinary level of passenger comfort. All passengers who flew in it are unanimous to praise the quietness and comfort amenities of a very large cabin (2.34 m wide over 10 m long and 1.87 m headroom).

The Falcon 900 is a Leader in performance, too. With an effective range of 7,000 km (carrying 8 passengers and NBAA IFR reserves), it can easily fly from Paris to New York, from London to Abu Dhabi, from Tokyo to Jakarta. And the Falcon 900 can climb directly to 39,000 ft which puts it above international commercial air traffic. The Falcon 900 can cruise at up to Mach .85 (904 km/h) and has been flown at 94% of the speed of sound in test flights.

The Falcon 900 is also the Leader in efficiency. For long range operation, take-off weight is 20 tons, 10 tons less than its closest competitor under the same conditions and with the same

payload. Thanks to its latest-generation Garrett engines, its excellent aerodynamics and lighter weight, the Falcon 900's fuel consumption is record-breaking low: some 1/3 less than the above competitor, whose engine consumes almost as much fuel when idling on the runway as that of the Falcon 900 when cruising at Mach .80.

These figures highlight the sophisticated aerodynamic design of the Falcon 900, utilizing Dassault computer technology developed for the famous Mirage fighters — an experience that's unique among producers of business jets.

The Falcon 900 also scores first for safety. In the unlikely event that one engine should fail, the remaining two can easily supply the requisite thrust and maintain operation of the aircraft's critical systems. This level of security obviously cannot be matched by twin-jet aircraft, either now or in the future, whatever the developments in international regulations.

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Business takes off with Falcon

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Gamble at the Summit

The revelry now is ended. But it is worth inspecting the economic thought underlying the summit at Bonn. For behind the photography and the diplomatic chess, important decisions were made.

They were highly conservative decisions, because the participants were conservative. Even François Mitterrand of France and Italy's Bettino Craxi are currently to the right on economics. More surprising may be the fact that the seven economic conservatives in search of a recovery took a big gamble on how the global economy works.

The problem was to find a strategy to reduce unemployment and ease tensions on trade and currency at a time when the American boom seems to be weakening but when it is uncertain that the other rich countries are going to take up the reins. In the end, the summit members called on Europe to fulfill its expansionary task by making its labor and capital markets more flexible — removing the rigidities that discourage initiative and foster inflation. And they encouraged Japan to validate Yasuhiro Nakasone's promises to open up its markets to imports.

What is uncertain is whether this exemplary, but hardly original, wisdom will prove sufficient, however vigorously it is pursued.

Can simple deregulation of the European economy, and general liberalization of its joints, produce an upturn without some modest dosage of old-fashioned expansionary fiscal and monetary policy? The summit's theory is that it will, because it will favor potential business profits and thus encourage capital spending. Skeptics dismiss this as belief in the powers of self-levitation: First, they say, you must raise actual profits, and that requires direct stimu-

lus to demand. Such a stimulus, in turn, is dismissed by the opposing skeptics as pump-priming — inflationary by definition.

Evidence that greater flexibility can yield early growth even in the absence of accompanying action to strengthen demand — either on the budgetary or monetary side — is rather scant. The United States would probably not have achieved its own recent recovery if its steps to free up the economy had not been accompanied by a boost from the budget. Can Europe do it differently?

For Japan, the question is similar. In a slow-growing world, can trade liberalization make a real dent in the Japanese trade surplus without some flanking measures to raise demand inside that country? Or will less strong demand for Japanese goods abroad and more competition at home simply make Japan's producers switch their sales efforts to their own domestic market? Again, the evidence of history is not all on the side of the optimists.

The roots of modern economic conservatism — virtually refusing to grant budgetary and monetary authorities the discretion to adjust their policies in response to inflation, employment and investment rates — are well-known and understandable. Discretion has been abused in the past, and fine-tuning (a foolish concept) has produced hideous disorders. But can one, confidently, throw out all such discretionary power?

The coming year will show whether the conservatism, and optimism, of Bonn were justified. If the gamble does not work, the seven governments will lose votes, because their electorates will have lost even more jobs than they have lost up to now.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

An Alternative to Sanctions

In South Africa the confrontation over apartheid sharpens, and in the United States a feeling grows that Americans are doing too little for justice in South Africa and may even be comforting injustice. This is what is behind the rising impatience with the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" and, specifically, the countering campaign to legislate economic sanctions against South Africa. What is the right thing to do?

Above all else, the United States must speak in its true voice. Too often constructive engagement has amounted to a formula for pulling punches and making excuses for apartheid. While paying lip service to black dignity, U.S. policy has conveyed a sense that blacks are too impatient, and that whites are right to resist the black majority's demands.

The burden should not be on blacks to show they deserve the rights they claim, but on whites to stop denying equal rights to all South Africans. Strong governments like the one in Pretoria bend chiefly to incoherent internal demands, which are mounting.

In current circumstances, blacks are setting the pace of protest, and foreigners can do little to spare them the harsh, immediate consequences — death, arrest, or firing. But outsiders can assert, consistently and sharply, the standards South Africa ought to meet in response. Apartheid is an outrage, and neither whites nor blacks should be allowed to think the United States believes otherwise. Sanctions express outrage, but that is at once their principal value and their principal deficiency. Easy slogans to the effect that Western in-

vestment and trade "finance apartheid" conceal the hard truth that sanctions would likely slow the engine of change that is the South African economy (or put companies in the hands of foreigners untroubled by apartheid), expose black jobholders to direct loss, push white South Africa further toward an embattled self-reliance and punish South Africa's dependent black neighbors.

The fallback argument, that sanctions, though of dubious economic effect, would have a considerable political shock value, stops working once the sanctions move from the threatened to the real.

Americans should not let themselves be distracted by a debate on this second-order issue. The first order needs an unburied focus: the steps whites should promptly undertake to end apartheid. The recourse to violence must go. The indecencies of discrimination must go. The pass laws and the group areas act, instruments for white control of black labor, must go. The homelands structure, robbing blacks of their South African nationality, must go. The denial of black political rights must go.

In short, the alternative to sanctions need not be "constructive engagement," or doing nothing. It is targeting apartheid. Let the administration become as practiced in promoting the tasks of dismantling this odious system as it is in arguing against sanctions, and two things will happen: South Africa, who care deeply for foreign approval, will pay more attention, and the challenge to American policy at home will recede.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Embargo on Nicaragua

The rejection of direct military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels has had the immediate salutary effect of forcing choices on the administration which have been available all along. We just stop buying their coffee and bananas.

Washington is now moving decisively to isolate Nicaragua economically, which makes a lot more sense than trying to overthrow the Sandinist regime through indirect and covert military action. At least this approach eliminates the contradiction of making war with a country with which we maintain diplomatic and trade relations. So it is not surprising that this straightforward approach has won a good deal of swift support in a Congress which has been reluctant to start down the military road.

The approach is, of course, not without its problems for the administration, which has steadfastly resisted the use of embargoes. Yes, there is an inconsistency in the fact that we sell

wheat to the Soviets, who in turn may now supply the sustenance for Nicaragua to make up for their deprivation.

But Managua is a long way from Moscow, and moving tons of cargo is a lot more difficult than making a state visit, as the head of Nicaragua did in gaudy fashion this week.

We are confident that the new measures will be, in the long run, more effective than those of the past, not only in Nicaragua but in all of Central America as well.

—The Baltimore Evening Sun.

It is difficult to see President Reagan's move as anything other than an ill-conceived move taken out of pique following the failure of his attempt to persuade Congress to vote \$14 million in "humanitarian" assistance to the [Nicaraguan] rebel forces. This is flailing, foaming stuff, and illogical to boot.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR MAY 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Roosevelt Accepts Nobel Prize
CHRISTIANA [now Oslo] — Accompanied by the King and Queen, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt drove [May 5] to the National Theatre to deliver his address as recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Roosevelt began his speech by an eloquent eulogy of the great Norwegian who has just been conveyed to his last resting place. He continued: "In our time, peace in the industrial world is quite as important as peace among the nations. It is quite as necessary to hold in check the greed of the capitalists as to suppress the covetousness and the tendency to violence on the part of the workers. It is equally important to hold in check a harmful militarism. . . . The Great Powers must form a League of Peace. At the same time every State must be in a position to defend itself until an international authority has been created."

1935: The Herald Marks 100 Years
PARIS — Today marks the 100th anniversary of the founding in New York of The New York Herald, which in 1924 was merged with the title of the New York Herald Tribune. On May 6, 1835, James Gordon Bennett, a Scotsman who emigrated to the United States, published the first issue from a cellar under the title of The New York Herald and sold it for one cent. Bennett was proprietor, editor, reporter and salesman of his own production. He was destined to build one of the greatest newspapers of all times, which set a pace that was to shape the course of journalism. Bennett and his equally famous son, who followed in the management and editorship of the paper and who founded the Paris Herald in 1887, gave to the world the modern method of gathering news.

Cuba's New Influence in Latin America

By Tad Szulc

HAVANA — The big news from Havana this spring is Cuba's rapid emergence from a quarter of a century of political and diplomatic isolation in Latin America.

The United States, which had worked for years to keep the Cubans isolated, now finds itself increasingly alienated in the hemisphere because Latin Americans are convinced that the Reagan White House does not care about their awesome economic crisis and that Fidel Castro does.

In historical terms, the shift in Latin American attitudes toward President Castro is vastly more important than, say, the Reagan administration's defeat in Congress over funding of the Nicaragua "contra." One has the impression that the administration does not even remotely understand the dangerous long-range threat to U.S. influence in the region.

Consider the following events, occurring in the month of April alone:

• Ecuador's right-of-center president, León Febres Cordero Rivadeneira, became the first elected Latin American chief of state to visit Cuba since Mr. Castro assumed power more than 26 years ago (Mexican presidents have paid visits, but the Mexican political system is not an example of representative democracy). The crucial result was a public agreement that ideological differences must not stand in the way of a new Latin American unity.

• Colombia's foreign minister, Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, flew to Havana to deliver a letter from President Belisario Betancur, a conservative, and to discuss the Nicaraguan situation with him. The Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, was here secretly at the time. Colombia, still fighting leftist guerrillas at home, maintains no active diplomatic relations with Cuba, but Mr. Castro and Mr. Betancur frequently consult by telephone. Mr. Betancur is known to believe that Cuba must become directly involved in the diplomatic process involving the Costa Rica countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela — seeking a Central American accommodation. Mr. Castro has publicly stated his willingness to do so, but the United States opposes it on the debatable grounds that the Cubans are to blame for all of the explosive ills of Central America.

• Within a week of the inauguration of Julio María Sanguinetti as Uruguay's first elected president after two decades of dictatorship, the new government canceled its ban on trade relations with Cuba. Uruguay plans to restore diplomatic ties as well, and a Cuban trade mission already is in Montevideo.

• Since Raúl Alfonsín was elected Argentina's first democratic president in eight years, Cuban-Argentine relations have been greatly strengthened: Trade is very active, and Argentina is

providing Cuba with export credits. Recently, Cuba's most popular singer, Silvio Rodríguez, took Buenos Aires by storm — a visit with political overtones.

Elsewhere as well, the climate of acceptance of Cuba is growing, not as a function of pro-socialist sympathies but of the spreading sense that Latin America must look after its own fate.

To be sure, Mr. Castro has most artfully encouraged this sentiment, and his stance in his frequent pronouncements on the great economic

issue from a financial into an emotional and political one in Latin America.

With an exquisite sense of timing, Mr. Castro seized the Latin American debt issue to lay claim to "fraternal" political leadership in the region, where many governments remain reluctant to speak out too harshly against the International Monetary Fund, the private banks and the Reagan administration. And the Reagan administration further helped the Castro crusade when the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, failed to mention the question, except in passing, at a recent meeting of the IMF's governing intercom committee. This omission was instantly noticed throughout Latin America.

Cuba's hemispheric standing is improving steadily because of the worsening social and economic situation in most of the countries and the perception that the United States is neglecting them — and not even benignly. Bolivia already is working closely with Cuba. Peru has indicated a desire to do so. In Brazil, with the largest debt in the world (nearly \$110 billion), the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee has voted for resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, and both sides are interested in the potential for trade.

Clearly, economics are not the only reason for Latin American resentment against the United States under the Reagan administration and the Cubans' success in turning the trend to their advantage. The United States' "secret war" against Nicaragua has antagonized much of Latin American public opinion, which fears a U.S. military intervention.

Cuba's new influence in Latin America should not, of course, be exaggerated, and Mr. Castro himself is extremely careful not to push too hard. He prefers to have the Latin Americans themselves decide that they wish to accept him among their political brethren, rather than embarrass them by urging contacts. Nonetheless, there is a clear consensus among foreign diplomats in Havana, including the Latin Americans, that a significant change already has occurred in Cuba's relations with the rest of the hemisphere.

The extraordinary fact is that the U.S. government is blissfully unaware of what is happening. Presumably, the Reaganites' ideological obsession with Cuba and Nicaragua has blinded the administration to other dimensions of the Latin American reality. The absurd fear of Cuba (something that, for example, Henry A. Kissinger did not experience, seeking instead an accommodation) has paralyzed whatever creative instincts existed in the U.S. bureaucracy.

The writer, who is based in Washington, is working on a biography of Fidel Castro. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Drawing by Schimano.

crisis is that of the Latin elder statesman. But there is no question that when Mr. Castro speaks, Latin Americans listen. His declaration in an interview with the Mexican newspaper Excelsior in March that the Latin American foreign debt (it now stands at about \$360 billion) simply cannot be paid and must be canceled by the banks, most of them in the United States, created wide comment throughout the region — comment that the Cubans kept alive by astute public relations. Mr. Castro's argument that the debts must be settled through government-to-government negotiations, and that in effect Latin American debtors ought to unite in something of a "debt cartel" found a sympathetic audience.

Naturally, the Castro ideas are repugnant to the Reagan administration (and presumably to the banks), but the rub is that U.S. policy-makers have not comprehended the evolution of the debt

China and Japan: How They Buried Centuries of Hate

By Jim Mann

BEIJING — Four decades ago, China and Japan were concluding the most brutal war in the history of their rivalry, a conflict in which Mao Zedong exhorted his troops to "fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood."

But last month, a ranking Chinese official on a trip to Japan spoke casually of this war and Japan's 1937-45 occupation of China as "just a moment" in the history of relations between the two countries.

The official, Peng Zhen, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the National People's Congress, said China and Japan now have the "best relations in more than 100 years."

That is no exaggeration. The two old rivals have become the best of friends. As a Western diplomat put it, "China has the best relations with Japan of any major nation, and Japan has the greatest access of any foreign country to China."

Consider the following: • In political terms, no other country enjoys the sort of entrée the Japanese have to high-ranking Chinese officials. Diplomats from other countries speak with open envy of the ease with which Japanese diplomats and visiting officials get in to see China's top leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and the Communist Party secretary, Hu Yaobang.

• Economically, Japan is China's main trading partner. Japanese companies are selling so many television sets and other consumer goods in China that the old mercantile dream of reaping the wealth of the China market no longer seems fantastic.

• Culturally, the two countries are drawing closer. Last year, 350,000 Japanese tourists visited China, far more than from any other country and about a third of the total.

• Over the last year, China and Japan have even taken steps toward military cooperation. High-ranking defense officials of the two countries have begun to visit each other and to make "inspection tours" of each other's troops. Haruo Natsume, a Japanese vice minister of defense, will visit China this month to talk with Chinese military leaders about "strategy, the military situation in Asia and the Soviet military build-up in the Far East," a Japanese statement said. All this is little short of amazing in the light of history. Over the last 400 years, China and Japan have gone to war three times. In the war of 1894-1895, China lost control of Taiwan. In the war of 1937-1945 its casualties were estimated at 1.3 million dead and 1.8 million wounded.

Hostility toward Japan provided the chief impetus for China's May 4 Movement, the demonstrations in 1919 that galvanized Chinese students and intellectuals. And anti-Japanese sentiment was an important element in helping Mao and his Communist Party win popular support away from Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists in the 1930s and 1940s.

The events of the first half of this century have not been entirely forgotten here. Until recently, it was commonplace for Chinese officials to warn about the dangers of a possible revival of Japanese militarism.

Three years ago, Japanese education officials and publishers revised some textbooks in a way that virtually exonerated Japan of responsibility for starting World War II and seemed to gloss over atrocities by Japanese troops in China. That touched off a furor in China, but it finally blew over after Japanese officials promised to correct the textbooks.

"I don't think there's the residue of hatred toward the Japanese here that you can see in the Soviet treatment of Germany," a Beijing-based diplomat

said. "There seems to be a conscious effort by officials on both sides not to fan the flames."

The only discernible source of friction now is a low-key Chinese complaint that Japan is not investing enough money or transferring enough technology to China.

Some analysts believe the two countries could become rivals again in the 21st century if China succeeds

in developing its economy to the extent that it threatens Japan.

"There seems to be a school of thought in Japan which says you should not give the Chinese too much, that you may create a monster," an Asian diplomat said. But for now, the Chinese government looks on Japan as a bridge to the West and a model for China's ambitious modernization effort.

Chinese leaders sometimes compare what they are attempting today with the Meiji Restoration, when Japan ended its self-imposed isolation in the late 19th century and opened its doors to the West.

Chinese leaders also express admiration for Japan's ability to turn itself into an economic superpower after the devastation of World War II.

Japan and China restored diplomatic relations in 1972, less than a year after China was admitted to the United Nations and President Richard Nixon visited China. The current close relationship between the two dates back to November 1983 — after the textbook controversy had cooled down — when Mr. Hu, Mr. Deng's protégé and China's second most important political lead-

er, visited Japan. Japanese officials lavished attention on him.

"It was Hu's first exposure to a Westernized, developed country," a diplomat said, "and he was dazzled." Japan has been rewarded for its hospitality. A few months ago, Mr. Hu dined with Ambassador Yosuke Nakae of Japan three times in a week. By contrast, American sources say, Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. has had a single, rather stiff meeting with Mr. Hu in four years. "Both they and we have a problem because of Hu's position," an American source said.

Other Chinese political leaders since have opened their doors to Japanese officials and businessmen. No other country can compete with Japan for access in China.

Revisionist Remembrances: Enough!

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — What with one thing (the 10th anniversary of the fall of Saigon) and another (the 40th anniversary of V-E Day), you probably did not even raise a glass on April 19, the day in 1975 that the American Revolution began, or leave a sign on April 24, the day in 1945 when the first United Nations conference opened in San Francisco.

Thanks to a calendar published by Foreign Policy magazine, I can tell you of other memories buried under the avalanche of preaching and pronouncements on what was morally wrong, pragmatically right, or strategically inevitable about Vietnam and World War II.

Lyndon Johnson landed marines in the Dominican Republic on April 28, 20 years ago. A German U-boat sank the Lusitania on May 7, 70 years ago. On May 10, 1975, Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys captured Fort Ticonderoga.

Why am I telling you this? Because enough is enough. The point is not that we shouldn't stop, look, listen and learn from World War II and Vietnam. The point is that you can overdose on revisionist remembrance, aimless remorse and political game-playing with imagery and symbolism. Better simply to commemorate without claiming a corner on morality than piously to render categorical judgments or exploit an anniversary to further policy.

Consider the overwhelming votes by the U.S. House and Senate registering disapproval of President Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery. Congress made no effort to state just how America should commemorate the fall of World War II in Europe. It simply bowed to a public outcry against the way the president was going to do it. Ironically, West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who had a lot to do with getting Mr. Reagan into the

Bitburg bind, has talked more sense about the meaning of V-E Day and the way it ought to be commemorated than either the president or the Congress.

Mr. Kohl wanted a celebration of reconciliation between West Germany and its World War II enemies. But he also spoke of the need for "reconciliation with the survivors and descendants of the victims" of the Holocaust. This is only possible if we accept our history as it really was [and] if we German acknowledge our shame and our historical responsibility," he said. The occasion was a memorial service by the Central Council of Jews in Germany at the site of the same former concentration camp, Bergen-Belsen, that Mr. Reagan belatedly added to his schedule.

The Nazis were not "an accident of history," the chancellor declared. The question is "why so many people remained apathetic [and] closed their eyes to the realities when the despoils-to-be solicited support for their inhuman program."

When the leader of West Germany is prepared to address the matter in that fashion, the choice of Bitburg can be seen as an accident that should not have happened — the more so since it raised an issue that did not need to be raised. For another example of remembrance turned rancid, consider the Reagan administration's idea of how to commemorate the 10th anniversary, April 30, of the North Vietnamese conquest of South Vietnam. The recent impassioned speech by Secretary of State George Shultz on "The Meaning of Vietnam" was apparently no accident; its tone and content were known in advance to the president. But it, too, needlessly raised issues.

"Whatever mistakes in how the war was fought, whatever one's view of the strategic rationale for our intervention," Mr. Shultz said, "the morality of our effort must now be clear. Morality being very much in the eye of the beholder, that is a Vietnam issue that will probably never be resolved. Still less is any useful purpose served by questioning not only the intelligence of the war's critics but their patriotism. Mr. Shultz spoke of people making 'apologies' for communism, arguing that 'a communist victory would not have harmful consequences.'"

The opponents I remember were arguing that a continuing, ineffective U.S. effort carried with it unacceptable costs of another sort. "Finally, of course, the critics turned their attack on America," Mr. Shultz said. The serious criticism I remember was aimed at political leaders and their policies. Then came the analogy that up to now we had been told in no way fits — the one between Central America and Vietnam. It fits now, Mr. Shultz argued, in the way the Central American struggle will turn out — bloodily, just as Vietnam did — if the administration is not given a free hand. Well, he may be right. But when even prominent Republicans in Congress are questioning the means the United States is employing in Central America, and crying out for a clearer definition of the ends, the administration would be well advised not to open up an analogy to Vietnam.

As with the commemoration of V-E Day, so it is with the commemoration of the fall of Saigon — and so it will be later this year with V-J Day, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Remembrance of searing events is strong medicine. It ought to be handled with care.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Projecting U.S. Force in The Mideast

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — Driving south of Tampa, Fla., you may chance upon MacDill Air Force Base. Not far in the entrance is a large concrete building that looks like a warehouse. In it are 800 people preparing for what could be America's next war.

These men and women work for the U.S. Central Command, established in 1983 to replace the Rapid Deployment Force. The command's unimpressive name is symptomatic of the ambiguities it faces. Although General Robert C. Kingston, the commander, is responsible for the conduct of any U.S. military operation in the area from Egypt to Pakistan, no government in that region is prepared to provide him a home.

The formation of the Central Command is an important symbol of the change that has taken place in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East, and particularly toward the use of force in the Gulf area. This is illustrated by a policy guideline statement that the State Department sent to the Pentagon in 1984. At that time, the British were withdrawing from the Gulf region and looking to the United States to play a larger role.

Since the United States was engaged in a war in Vietnam, it had little military power to devote to a Gulf contingency. Therefore, said the State Department directive, "The U.S. will meet the threat of expanded Soviet influence by various means, but primarily by helping to encourage the forces of independence and modernization in the countries of the region itself." This meant, above all, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

All this changed after the revolution in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Alarmed at the threat to oil fields around the Gulf, President Jimmy Carter in 1980 made his now famous commitment to use force if necessary to defend U.S. interests in that region. The problem was that the Pentagon had little capability to deploy ground forces and land-based air forces to the Gulf area.

In developing such forces, the first question that had to be answered was what contingencies U.S. forces must be able to meet. In public, emphasis was placed on an alleged Soviet threat to the Gulf; the public emphasis now is on a possible Soviet-supported takeover by Iranian communists when the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies. But a more likely use of U.S. forces is thought to be the defense of one of the many fragile regimes in the Gulf area.

The Central Command has at its disposal nearly six army and marine divisions, more than 500 air carrier fighters and bombers, three navy carrier battle groups, and one surface action group (based on a battleship). The difficult question is how these forces would get to their destination and how they would be sustained. The challenges include these:

• Getting the forces to the Gulf area. Although the Pentagon is increasing its sea and air capabilities, it would take weeks, even months, to get substantial ground forces to the Gulf. The Pentagon's answer is to preposition equipment and supplies in the area; this ambitious program is far from complete.

• Obtaining the use of bases for aircraft en route to the Gulf. The Pentagon experience in gaining the use of North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases in connection with airlifts to Israel is not encouraging; it reflects a general reluctance by other NATO members to grant the use of facilities in connection with problems in non-NATO countries. Thus, the use of facilities on the Azores could be crucial in a Gulf crisis, but it is uncertain that Portugal, a NATO member, would cooperate. The Pentagon is trying to develop alternate bases in Africa, including Morocco.

• Obtaining the use of bases in the Gulf area. The Pentagon is spending large sums to develop bases in the Indian Ocean area. Key is the base on the island of Diego Garcia. But while it is useful as a logistical base, it is thousands of miles from the Gulf. More useful as an operational base would be the Omani island of Masirah, on which a huge amount of U.S.-financed construction activity is under way. Other bases are being developed in Kenya, Somalia and Egypt, as well as in eastern Turkey. • Training and equipping American forces to fight in the Gulf area. The combination of mountains and desert poses serious operational problems. The Central Command is trying to provide suitable equipment for its forces, but this takes time. It is also conducting exercises in its area of responsibility and in the United States, in alternate years. Another "Bright Star" exercise, like the one in 1983 involving Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, is due this fall.

There appears to be growing skepticism in Congress about the Gulf commitment now that some of the larger bills are starting to come in. It may be a bit late to think about this.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTER

The Other Singaporeans

Regarding "Singapore Adjusts to 'Multiparty' Rule" (April 13):

As a Singaporean, an Indian and a Moslem, I am outraged by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's statement that the success of Singapore's political system is due to the ethnic Chinese majority.

Does Mr. Lee forget how rough and unruly Singapore was during his first 10 years as prime minister? Does he forget that Indians, Hindus, Moslems and Christians have joined Malays to build trade union tranquility and to plan Singapore's economic success?

MOHAMMAD KHAN, Singapore.

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Michael Stürmer, 46, is professor of modern history at the University of Erlangen and a frequent adviser to Mr. Kohl. He also writes a column of political comment for the conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of West Germany's leading daily newspapers.

is quoted in *Washington Post* of November 27, 1944, Arthur F. Burns, the U.S. ambassador, said: "We regard our function here as being, in effect, trustees of the German nation. We do not consider present divisions of this city as permanent. Until the day when both parts of Berlin and Germany are reunited in freedom, the presence of the Allies in Berlin provides the irreplaceable foundation for the well-being of this city."

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City	Year	Population	Area	Population Density	Population Growth	Population Change	Population Change %
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104	Porter	Credit Corp	17	10/1	11/27	11/26
105	Porter	Charles	17	10/1	11/27	11/26
106	Porter	Charles	17	10/1	11/27	11/26
107	Porter	Charles	17	10/1	11/27	11/26
108	Porter	Charles	17	10/1	11/27	11/26
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1	86	Barclays US Invest	9/30/93	Jan	11.25	
1	88	Suez Christensen	7/27/93	Aug	12.50	14.68
1	89	First Nat'l	11/1/93	Nov	12.50	14.68
1	90	1st Fed Finance	9/1/93	Dec	12.50	14.68
1	91	1st Nat'l	11/1/93	Nov	12.50	14.68
1	94	Seachain Int'l Bermuda	9/1/93	Jan	12.50	14.68
1	95	1st Nat'l	11/1/93	Nov	12.50	14.68
1	96	1st Nat'l	11/1/93	Nov	12.50	14.68
1	97	Banker Corp	9/1/93	Jan	12.50	14.68
1	98	Southern Corp	7/27/93	Aug	12.50	14.68
1	99	1st Nat'l	11/1/93	Nov	12.50	14.68
1	100	British Overseas Finance	10/9/93	Jul	12.50	14.68
1	101	1st Nat'l	11/1/93	Nov	12.50	14.68
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Over-the-Counter

Over-the-Counter										Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg				
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(Continued on Page 11)

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES						
Lloyds Bank	\$750	perpet	1/4	100.06	Over 6-month Libor, Callable at par in 1990. Fees 0.05%.	
Société Centrale de Banque	\$50	1995	1/4	99.65	Over 6-month Libor, Redeemable at par in 1992 and callable at par in 1987. Fees 0.05%.	
Standard Chartered Bank	\$400	perpet	1/4	99.80	Over 6-month Libor, set monthly, or, if yield curve inverts, 1/4 over Libor for the number of months remaining in the interest period. Callable at par in 1990. Fees 0.05%.	
Dresdner Finance	DM 500	1990	1/4	99.98	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees 0.30%.	
Sweden	DM 1,500	1997	1/4	100.07	Over 6-month Libor, Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1990. Fees 0.18%.	
FIXED-COUPON						
Xerox Credit	\$150	1989	10 3/4	100 3/4	Noncallable.	
Austria	DM 100	1995	zero	99.25	Redeemable at 200 at maturity for a yield of 7.18%. Private placement.	
Austria	DM 102	2000	zero	99.13	Redeemable at 300 at maturity for a yield of 7.65%. Private placement.	
Klaus Finance	DM 40	1992	7 1/2	100	Private placement.	
Spain	DM 200	1995	7 1/2	98.50	Callable at 101 in 1990.	
Dow Chemical	\$300	1997	zero	29	Yield 11.19%. Proceeds \$300 mil.	
Mitsubishi Finance	\$50	1990	11	97.75	Noncallable.	
New Zealand	ECU 100	1990	9 1/4	98.63	Noncallable.	
New Zealand	ECU 100	1992	9 1/4	98.50	Callable at 100 1/2 in 1991.	
Primary Industry Bank of Australia	ECU 40	1993	9 1/4	98.25	Noncallable.	
Ryobi	ECU 20	1990	open	98.88	Coupon indicated of 9 1/2%. Noncallable. Terms to be set May 6.	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	\$25,000	1995	7 1/4	97.50	Callable at 101 in 1990.	
Automobile Peugeot	FF 500	1990	11 1/2	98.63	Noncallable.	
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Aus\$ 40	1990	13 1/4	98.25	Noncallable.	
EQUITY-LINKED						
Loanline Finance	\$40	2000	6 1/4	100	Redeemable at 110 in 1989 and callable at 104 in 1987. Convertible at 185 per share.	
Restaurant Saba	\$25	2000	3 1/4	100	Semiannually, Callable at 103 in 1988. Convertible at 2,025 per share and at 253.25 per share.	

Rates Down Sharply on Labor Report

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. interest rates fell sharply last week after the Labor Department announced employment data for April that suggested the economy was not rebounding quickly from the weak 1.3-percent growth rate reported for the first quarter.

Although the employment statistics do not suggest an imminent recession, they were weak enough to prompt a fresh round of predictions that the Federal Reserve would ease monetary policy to provide extra assurance that growth continues.

Anticipation of an easier monetary policy, perhaps including a cut in the discount rate the Fed charges

U.S. CREDIT MARKET

on loans to financial institutions, was widespread enough that prices of debt securities, such as Treasury bills, fell for the fourth consecutive day. "It now seems more probable that the Federal Reserve will reduce the discount rate in the near future," said Henry Kaufman, the respected chief economist of Salomon Brothers. The discount rate has been at 8 percent since Dec. 21, when weakness in the economy prompted a half-point reduction.

Traders seemed to agree with Mr. Kaufman's conclusion, as short- and long-term interest rates fell sharply when trading began, and ended the day with stable declines.

The rate for three-month Treasury bills, for example, ended the day at 7.70 percent, down from 7.76 percent and well below the 7.87-percent average on Monday's auction. The six-month issue declined by a one-tenth of a percentage point, to 7.91 percent.

Among longer-term issues, the three-year Treasury notes to be auctioned next Tuesday were offered on a when-issued basis at 10.12 percent, down from 10.24 percent, and the 10-year notes to be auctioned Wednesday were offered at 11.20 percent, down from 11.28 percent.

The 30-year bonds scheduled for sale next Thursday were traded with a yield as low as 11.26 percent, but closed at 11.33 percent, down from 11.38 percent. The outstanding 11 1/2-percent bond issue due in 2015 was offered at 99-18/32, up 1/4 point, to yield 11.30 percent.

■ **Sluggish U.S. Growth Seen**
Mr. Kaufman based his prediction of a probable cut in the discount rate on the fact that the modest rise in U.S. non-farm payroll employment reported by the government Friday was all in sectors sheltered from foreign competition, Reuters reported.

The Salomon Brothers economist, writing in the widely followed "Comments on Credit," noted that employment in the manufacturing sector fell for the third consecutive month, suggesting that other economic data for April will confirm the picture of sluggish domestic output.

He said industrial production may show no change at all and personal income may be up only modestly.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EC Set to Standardize Requirements for Products

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Officials of the commission of the European Community believe that they have secured agreement from member states on a key proposal to help standardize technical requirements for community products, a move that is expected to strengthen the economies of EC countries.

EC ministers are scheduled to meet Tuesday to give final approval to the plan. The only major obstacle to approval, commission officials said, is a possible reservation by Greece until after next month's national elections.

The new approach calls for the community to adopt basic requirements to meet health, safety and environmental standards. Products meeting these standards would, under the proposal, be allowed to be sold in any member state.

At present, the member states must negotiate standards for each individual product, a lengthy process that is sometimes completed after the product is outmoded.

Libya, EC Talk
About Cooperation
Libya's interest in the community appears to have revived, EC officials said.

Mohammed Abu Ghosna, the Libyan ambassador in Brussels, discussed possible cooperation last week with Claude Cheysson, the EC commissioner for Mediterranean policy. Libya currently has no cooperation agreements with the EC.

Among the topics discussed were

scientific and technological coordination, an aide to Mr. Cheysson said. EC assistance for Libya's nuclear-power program did not come up, he added.

Under strong pressure from the United States, Belgium last year shelved a request by Libya for aid in building nuclear-power plants.

Spain, Portugal
Discuss Commissioners

Although the appointments are several months off, speculation has already begun in Brussels about who will represent Spain and Portugal in the enlarged commission.

Under the terms of entry, Spain will name two additional members to the 14-person commission and Portugal will name one.

On the Spanish side, the leading contenders are Manuel Marín, the secretary of state for EC relations, and Fernando Morán, the foreign minister, diplomats said. Also mentioned is a member of the political opposition, Eduardo Punset, who served as secretary of state for EC affairs in the previous government.

Ernani Lopes, the Portuguese finance minister, who represented Lisbon in the final stretch of the enlargement negotiations, and Jaime Gama, the foreign minister, are seen as strong candidates for the post of Portuguese commissioner.

U.S. Threatens
Retaliation on Fruit

After more than a decade of bickering, the United States is now

studying possible retaliation against the EC over its preferential trade arrangements for citrus products from Mediterranean countries, U.S. officials said.

The officials accused the EC of ignoring the conclusions of a panel of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs last December that said American citrus fruit growers had been damaged by the community's preferential agreements.

The community believes the arrangements are not covered by GATT agreements.

George P. Shultz, U.S. secretary of State, wrote to individual EC nations last month asking for compensation for the damage, a move that irritated the commission's sensitivity over being bypassed.

Willy de Clercq, EC commissioner for external relations, wrote to Mr. Shultz reminding him that the commission represents the member states on such matters.

Canada Pressured
Over Beef Imports

The Canadian government is under pressure from the community to agree this week on increased quotas for imports of EC beef.

The EC said last week that it would apply retaliatory measures against Canadian exports if an agreement was not reached "in the next few days."

Canadian officials in Brussels said they could not recall the EC ever having taken retaliatory moves against Canada.

EC Agrees to Cut Exports of Shoes, Boots to Canada

Agence France-Presse
BRUSSELS — The European Community has agreed to curb its shipments of footwear to Canada, according to the European Commission.

In return for restraint by the community, Canada is granting tariff concessions on 18 product categories, the commission announced Friday. The concessions affect a trade volume of 150 million Canadian dollars (\$109 million) and are valued at seven million Canadian dollars.

The EC restraints will come about because Canada said it would reduce the maximum price for footwear and boots under quota respectively from 40 to 35 Canadian dollars and from 65 to 60 Canadian dollars.

The Canadian concessions relate to ski boots and equipment, sewing-machine needles, jewelry, certain textile fibers, spectacle frames, antibiotics, several types of chemicals and other items.

Canada applied a 2,700-ton quota on imports of EC beef for 1985, which has already been filled. Canadian and EC negotiators have reportedly agreed on a compromise quota for 1985 of 10,600 tons for low-grade beef.

U.S. Suspects More Overdraft Abuse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior official at the Justice Department has said the department would seek to determine whether other companies, including those in the financial sector, might be engaged in giant check overdraft schemes similar to the one to which E.F. Hutton & Co. has pleaded guilty.

Stephen S. Trotter, the assistant attorney general in charge of criminal matters, said in an interview Friday that the Hutton fraud could have caused the collapse of scores of small banks throughout the country if Hutton had suffered any substantial losses in its business operations during the time.

"We have suspicions that we may have other cash concentration and abusive cash-management systems out there," Mr. Trotter said. "And we are going to look for those and are hoping that anyone being victimized by these schemes will come forward and tell us."

He declined to specify whether the department had identified specific companies or whether other investigations had been started.

On Thursday, the Justice Department secured a guilty plea from E.F. Hutton, one of the nation's largest brokerage firms, in which it admitted to 2,000 counts of felony wire and mail fraud against 400 banks.

The Justice Department said that about 25 individuals in the firm had devised a highly complex system of overdrawing bank accounts and transferring funds between small and larger banks and taking advantage of float, the time it takes for a check to clear, to use as much as \$250 million in bank funds daily on an interest-free basis for at least 20 months.

Hutton agreed to pay a \$2-million fine and \$750,000 in legal costs to the Justice Department and to set up an \$8-million restitution fund for the banks that had lost money from the scheme.

In addition to the guilty pleas, the Justice Department secured a permanent injunction against both E.F. Hutton Group Inc., parent company of the brokerage firm, and the brokerage firm itself.

According to Mr. Trotter, the injunction, which stops Hutton from engaging in a variety of questionable money-management practices, will have a more far-reaching impact than the guilty pleas because it is "a signal to the entire business community that we now consider such practices (felony crimes) and we will go after them."

Major brokerage houses in New York, however, denied that they had ever illegally managed their funds so as to overdraw bank accounts. But some industry analysts said the practice might not have been confined to Hutton.

The scheme was condemned by Edward I. Koch, mayor of New York City, and City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin, who described it in a statement as an intentional effort to defraud smaller financial institutions of millions of dollars.

They said they were disappointed that the Justice Department did not sought individual criminal indictments and added that the city would not do business with Hutton on New York's next financing.

Peter H. Long, an analyst at Lipper Analytical Services, which specializes in brokerage stocks, said other brokerages might have engaged in similar practices without the knowledge of management.

A leading executive of one brokerage, who spoke on condition that his name not be used, said: "I think there is more of it. People in the business were aware of the possibility of this."

■ **Moody's Reviewing Debt**
Moody's Investors Service said it is reviewing \$230 million of Hutton securities for possible downgrading in the wake of its guilty plea last to fraud, Reuters reported from New York.

A lower classification would lower the value of the securities, as well as make it more costly for Hutton to raise money in the future.

Japanese Airline Set to Join Rapidly Growing U.S. Route

(Continued from Page 9)

measures how full a plane is, was 99.8 percent for Flying Tiger from Japan to the United States.

"Of course it fluctuates by season," Mr. Shibuya said. "But in the rush times of September, October and November there is a lack of space."

Nippon also hopes eventually to extend its routes in the United States. To Chicago, for example. At the same time, the airline will try to expand in the Far East.

Louis A. Marchessault, an analyst with Janney Montgomery, predicted that Nippon "will take the overflow from Japan Air Lines that might have gone to Flying Tiger in the past."

When the Japanese government gave Nippon a permit, it asked that Nippon harmonize its operations with JAL. Some U.S. experts interpreted that as a warning to Nippon not cut too deeply into JAL's cargo business.

New Evidence In Taiwan Probe

Reuters

TAIPEI — Investigators probing Taiwan's biggest bank scandal say they have found new evidence that executives of Cathay Industrial Group bribed senior officials of several government banks.

Court officials on Saturday quoted the investigators as saying that a senior Cathay executive admitted to bribing heads of the banks on orders of Tasi Chen-Chou, chairman of Cathay Plastics Corp., a major Cathay subsidiary. Mr. Tasi was sentenced to two 15-year jail terms last month on charges of fraud for issuing bad checks.

They said the Cathay executive, Huang Chien-Ying, told the investigators that some senior bankers had accepted the money and some had rejected it. He was quoted as saying that the money was used to win loans for his superior, Mr. Tasi, from the government banks. He did not give figures.

Opportunities Due for Bears

(Continued from Page 9)

five-year, 9.25-percent issue was trading Friday at a yield of 9.61 percent and the seven-year, 9.5-percent issue at 9.81 percent.

An ECU issue by Primary Industry Bank of Australia was aimed mainly at Japanese and Southeast Asian investors. The eight-year, 9 1/2-percent bond was quoted Friday at a price to yield 9.55 percent.

The recent four-year, 9 1/2-percent issue from Italy was yielding a more generous 10.09 percent, even though the maturity is only half as long.

Novelty helped lure investors to zero-coupon and floating-rate note issues denominated in marks, the first such issues allowed by the Bundesbank.

The 10-year tranche of Austria's mark-denominated zero-coupon issue traded at a yield of 7.23 percent, roughly in line with that available on 10-year West German government bonds.

The floating-rate notes sold by Dresdner Bank and Sweden appeared to be selling mostly outside of West Germany, German bankers reported. The development of this new market gives banks, corporate treasurers and institutional investors a handy new way to earn relatively high rates on short-term holdings of marks.

"It appears everybody got his toy he was waiting for so long," observed Dieter Wermuth, an economist at Citibank in Frankfurt.

Kern Credit Corp.'s four-year, 10.75-percent Eurodollar bonds, issued at 100.25, slipped to 98.5 bid, for a yield of 11.24 percent, about 0.75 percentage point higher than the yield available from four-year U.S. government bonds.

By contrast, dollar-denominated floating-rate notes from Lloyds Bank and Standard Chartered Bank met rousing demand. To meet Bank of England capital requirements, the issues have some characteristics of equity. For instance, interest payments may be suspended if no dividend is paid on common stock, and holders of the notes would rank with preference shareholders in the event of liquidation. But investors appeared satisfied that the generous terms outweighed such shortcomings.

Treasury Bills

(Continued from Page 9)

Denom.	Bid	Ask	Yld
1-4	100.00	100.00	7.70
2-4	100.00	100.00	7.76
3-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
4-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
5-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
6-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
7-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
8-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
9-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
10-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
11-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
12-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
13-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
14-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
15-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
16-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
17-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
18-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
19-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
20-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
21-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
22-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
23-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
24-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
25-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
26-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
27-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
28-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
29-4	100.00	100.00	7.91
30-4	100.00	100.00	7.91

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listing

Week ended May 3

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
AI	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
AMT	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BA	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BOJ	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BR	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BS	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CA	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CD	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CE	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CF	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CG	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CH	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CI	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CJ	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CK	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CL	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CM	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CN	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CO	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CP	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CQ	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CR	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CS	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CT	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CU	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CV	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CW	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CX	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CY	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CZ	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listing

Week ended May 3

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
AI Rich	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
AMT	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BA	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BOJ	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BR	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
BS	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CA	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CD	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CE	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CF	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CG	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CH	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CI	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
CJ	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Florida	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Tesoro	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
US	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Amstar	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
AMSC	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Adco	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Pharm	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Phillip	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Weyer	17.00	25.10	24.75	24.87	+0.12
Issues Traded In: 2,228					
Advances: 70; declines: 1,244					
Unchanged: 10					
New highs: 209; new lows: 15					
Volume					
This week	46,426,000 shares				
Last week	40,460,000 shares				
1984 to date	477,300,000 shares				
1983 to date	462,220,000 shares				
1982 to date	1,125,910,000 shares				
1981 to date	1,125,910,000 shares				
1980 to date	1,125,910,000 shares				

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
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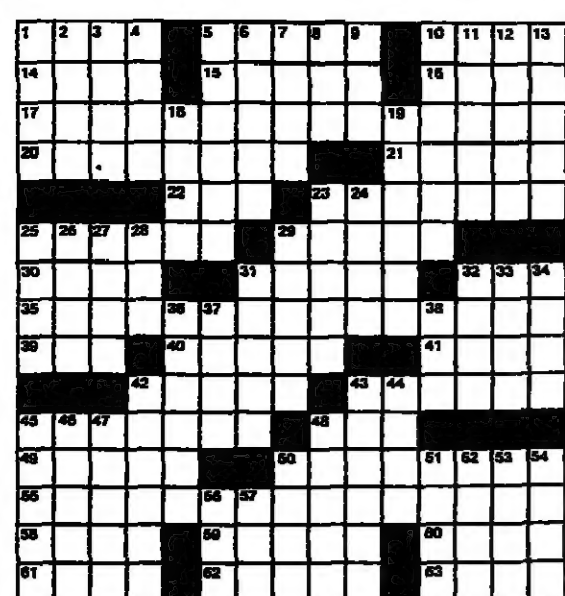
Closing Prices May 2, 1983

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Madagascar Tones Down Revolutionary Politics

For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune conference office, 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747 12 Telex: 613 595 F.





ACROSS

1 Actress
2 Daniels
3 Menu item
4 Strikebreaker
14 Internal
15 Nurse Barton
16 Shipping word
17 "Damm"
18 "Pope"
20 It's off the mark
22 Dermal bump
23 Certain supporters
25 Raised
29 What a life he led!
30 Genuine
31 "We—Overcome"
32 New Deal org.
35 Melodrama heroine's command
39 Abbreviated depot
40 Upper crust
41 On top of
42 Kind of complex
43 Envoy
45 Part of F.R.S.
46 Feather's partner

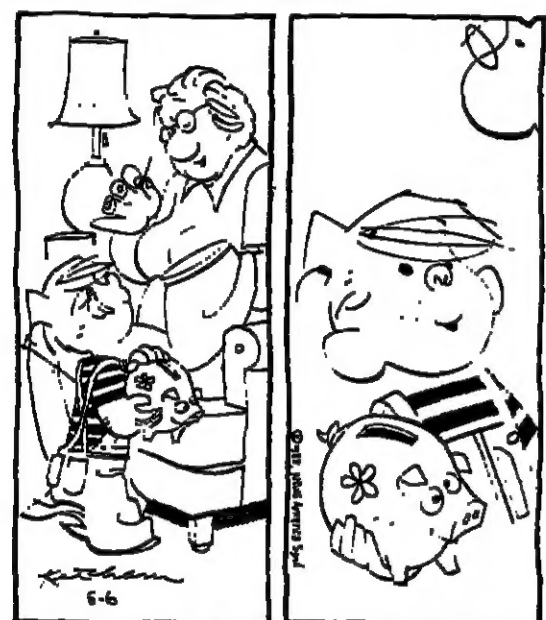
DOWN

1 Nods deeply
2 "Odyssey," for one
3 "Little Women" character
4 Repeat
5 Like certain fish
6 Not native
7 Debar
8 Bureaucratic
9 Dip bait lightly
10 Like some nights
11 African capital
12 Not crime
13 Pub drinks
14 Gallinacean
15 Narrate anew
16 River to the Adriatic

24 "—Want for Christmas—"
25 Wild on of yore
26 Confined
27 Sunken fence
28 Guionian note
29 Butler of fiction
30 Umbrella substitute
31 Calif. valley
32 Kind of squad
34 Actress Meara
36 Nerve call
37 Half of MCVIII
38 Tote
42 Commentary on the Mishna
43 Most South Americans
44 Historic periods
45 Princes of India
46 Flee to a J.P.
47 A Visayan island
48 Part of a dovtail
49 Lady of quality
50 Woes
52 Finger ending
53 Sicilian resort
54 June 8, 1844
56 "Well," declare!
57 Uncle for Americans

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"AND WHAT DO YOU DO TO EARN YOUR ALLOWANCE?"

"I KEEP MY MOTHER BUSY."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GADE
SOMY
NESTOL
BORCAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THAT'S "GIVEN A FOOT KITTEN EASILY"

Friday's Jumble: GIVEN A FOOT KITTEN EASILY
Answer: What they called that stingy dermatologist — A SKINFLEET

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	52	32	Algeria	52	32
Austria	52	32	Austria	52	32
Belgium	52	32	Belgium	52	32
Bulgaria	52	32	Bulgaria	52	32
Czechoslovakia	52	32	Czechoslovakia	52	32
Denmark	52	32	Denmark	52	32
France	52	32	France	52	32
Germany	52	32	Germany	52	32
Greece	52	32	Greece	52	32
Ireland	52	32	Ireland	52	32
Italy	52	32	Italy	52	32
Japan	52	32	Japan	52	32
Netherlands	52	32	Netherlands	52	32
Norway	52	32	Norway	52	32
Poland	52	32	Poland	52	32
Portugal	52	32	Portugal	52	32
Romania	52	32	Romania	52	32
Spain	52	32	Spain	52	32
Sweden	52	32	Sweden	52	32
Switzerland	52	32	Switzerland	52	32
Turkey	52	32	Turkey	52	32
U.S.S.R.	52	32	U.S.S.R.	52	32
U.K.	52	32	U.K.	52	32
Yugoslavia	52	32	Yugoslavia	52	32

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Jazz Win; 76ers and Lakers Widen to 3-0



Portland's Clyde Drexler and a diving Bob McAdoo vied for the ball during Friday's NBA playoff contest, won by Los Angeles, 130-126.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Piggott Rides Shaded to Guineas Triumph

NEWMARKET, England (AP) — Veteran jockey Lester Piggott rode Shaded, the 4-to-5 favorite, to victory Saturday in the English 2,000 Guineas. Bairn, ridden by Willie Carson, was a head back with Supreme Leader, Philip Robinson aboard, 1 1/2 lengths back in third. Lanfranco, ridden by American Steve Cauthen — last season's champion jockey in England — was never in contention.

Piggott, who is 49 and has hinted at retirement, was expected to ride the unbeaten Bairn, but took Shaded after regular jockey Walter Swinburn was suspended.

Kite Retains Lead Against Golf Champions

CARLSBAD, California (AP) — Tom Kite rallied from a double bogey, shot 70 and held a three-stroke lead Saturday after three rounds of the Tournament of Champions. Having led all the way in this event for winners of PGA tour titles from the last 12 months, Kite was at 206.

Scott Simpson shot a 67, Saturday's best round, and was second at 209. Lanny Wadkins (a 73) was at 210, as was U.S. Open champion Fuzzy Zoeller (70), despite recurring back problems.

Pepitone, Two Others Indicted in Brooklyn

NEW YORK (AP) — Former New York Yankee first baseman Joe Pepitone, 44, was indicted late Friday in Brooklyn along with Thomas Carbone, 51, and Robert Oates, 46, on seven charges of drug and weapons possession stemming from an arrest March 18. The three are scheduled to be arraigned on the indictment May 13.

Jazz Win; 76ers and Lakers Widen to 3-0

SALT LAKE CITY — The Utah Jazz were supposed to be weak in the middle after a season-ending injury to Mark Eaton, but Jeff Wilkins is filling the gap. With the 7-foot-4 (2.23-meter) Eaton sidelined by a knee injury, Wilkins scored 12 of his 18 points in Saturday's final period to spark the Jazz to a 131-123 National Basketball Association triumph over the Denver Nuggets in Game 3 of their Western Conference semifinal series.

Moving to within 2-1 in the best-of-seven matchup, the Jazz were looking to even things here Sunday night. Meanwhile, Philadelphia and the Los Angeles Lakers were poised to deliver knockout blows, with victories Friday night, the Lakers and 76ers won for the third straight time in their respective series. No team in NBA history has ever rallied from a 3-0 deficit to win a best-of-seven series.

Wilkins, a 6-10 frontline player in his fifth season, hit a baseline hook with 5:44 left to give

Utah the lead for good at 112-110. He followed with a hook from the post.

Trailing by 121-114 with three minutes to go, the Nuggets scored the next 6 points. But Utah turned things around with a 10-3 tear and intercepted three passes in the final minute.

The Bucks led by 104-102 with 1:20 to play after Alton Lister's basket broke the seventh tie of the final period. But, with the 24-second shot clock about to expire, Erving hit a jump shot from just inside the three-point line to tie the score with 56 seconds left.

As the Bucks then came downcourt, guard Maurice Cheeks stole the ball from Terry Cummings and passed to Erving for a lay-up that put the 76ers ahead to stay at 106-104 with 38 seconds remaining. Milwaukee had two more chances to tie the score again, but jumpers by Lister and Ricky Pierce failed to click.

Lakers 130, Trail Blazers 126

In Portland, Oregon, Elvin Johnson had 23 assists and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 11 of his 26 points during Friday's fourth quarter to spark Los Angeles. A seventh straight post-season victory Sunday would complete a 4-0 sweep of the Trail Blazers.

Los Angeles opened an 18-point lead late in the second quarter. The Blazers rallied to within 94-88 on Clyde Drexler's lay-up with 2:08 left in the third period, but 4 consecutive points by James Worthy put the Lakers back in control. Portland narrowed the gap to four points four times in the final minutes, but Abdul-Jabbar clinched things with four straight free throws to make it 128-122 with 28 seconds left. (AP, UPI)

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BOOKS

WAITING: The Whites of South Africa

By Vincent Crapanzano. 358 pp. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

FREEDOM RISING

By James North. 336 pp. \$19.95. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by James McClure

WHAT A STUNNING image from contemporary South Africa: "There are, in Johannesburg," the journalist James North writes in "Freedom Rising," "a couple of curious cases of genuine multiracialism. Both are giant-scale public chess games. . . . At each place, blacks and whites regularly play each other, trundling the enormous pieces around the board, while a mixed crowd of onlookers eagerly discusses the progress of the game. Nowhere else in the city can you see sights like a middle-aged white man nodding thoughtfully at a young black man in jeans expounds on the pitfalls of a certain defensive strategy."

How these books differ, when superficially they appear to have a good deal in common, has its own significance. The writers are both American, both have a passionate abhorrence of apartheid, and both elected to spend a considerable time on research that encompassed not only the immediate but much historical and other background material.

In "Waiting," Crapanzano, an anthropologist, set himself to studying the effects of domination on those who dominate by living in a small village near Cape Town and overtly collecting material from his subjects, the white population. Ideally, he says, he should have worked with both the dominating and the dominated, but this was legally precluded and

allows the heart jack in the closed hand to score on a pass to make the doubled game.

South also realized that he might well have collected a top score by passing his partner's redoubtable. It hardly seemed likely that two diamonds would be satisfactory, but it would have been a close proposition.

After a spade lead, South would prevail by taking the spade ten, the spade king, the club king, the club ace and the spade ace. A spade would be ruffed high, and two more trump tricks would score eventually.

The crucial variation arises after a club lead. South cannot maneuver three spade tricks, so the best he can do is to take his black-suit winners and two spade ruffs, one with a low trump and one with a high trump.

Eventually he exits with a club from the dummy but the defense can then prevail. East can ruff, give his partner a heart ruff, and ruff the next club lead to provide another heart ruff. Then a low trump from West will endplay the dummy.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West 1 N.T. Pass. East 2 C. Pass. South 3 C. Pass. West 4 C. Pass. North 5 C. Pass. South 6 C. Pass. North 7 C. Pass. South 8 C. Pass. North 9 C. Pass. South 10 C. Pass. North 11 C. Pass. South 12 C. Pass. North 13 C. Pass. South 14 C. Pass. North 15 C. Pass. South 16 C. Pass. North 17 C. Pass. South 18 C. Pass. North 19 C. Pass. South 20 C. Pass. North 21 C. Pass. South 22 C. Pass. North 23 C. Pass. South 24 C. Pass. North 25 C. Pass. South 26 C. Pass. North 27 C. Pass. South 28 C. Pass. North 29 C. Pass. South 30 C. Pass. North 31 C. Pass. South 32 C. Pass. North 33 C. Pass. South 34 C. Pass. North 35 C. Pass. South 36 C. Pass. North 37 C. Pass. South 38 C. Pass. North 39 C. Pass. South 40 C. Pass. North 41 C. Pass. South 42 C. Pass. North 43 C. Pass. South 44 C. Pass. North 45 C. Pass. South 46 C. Pass. North 47 C. Pass. South 48 C. Pass. North 49 C. Pass. South 50 C. Pass. North 51 C. Pass. South 52 C. Pass. North 53 C. Pass. 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SPORTS

Spend A Buck Wins Derby

5 1/2-Length Victor's Time Is Third-Best Ever

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Spend A Buck was greeted by some skepticism when he came to Churchill Downs, because it seemed impossible that he could really be as fast and as brilliant as he had looked in his most recent race.

Now the world knows: He is. The colt ran the third-fastest race in the history of the Kentucky Derby on Saturday and demolished what was supposed to be one of the most competitive fields in years.

Leading all the way under Angel Cordero, Spend A Buck scored a 54-length triumph over Stephan's Odyssey. It was the biggest margin of victory in the Derby since 1946, Chief's Crown, the champion of this generation last season, was third.

Spend A Buck had narrowly missed Secretariat's world record for 1 1/4 miles when he won the Garden State Stakes in similarly stunning fashion. But he didn't have any competition for the early lead that night; in the 111th Derby he would be meeting an equally fast

rival in Eternal Prince, and there was a widespread expectation that the two might engage in a destructive fight for the early lead.

But it never materialized. What happened in the first sixteenth of a mile determined the nature of this entire Derby.

When the gate opened, said Eternal Prince's jockey, Richard Migliore: "He just didn't break. He was kind of upset by the crowd all yelling and screaming."

Migliore never pushed his colt aggressively to try to get him to the front, and Eternal Prince quickly found himself engulfed by other horses. "By the time we were at the first turn," Migliore lamented, he was "trying to run up on horses' heels. He had no clear running space."

Cordero, 42, is the oldest jockey ever to win the run for the roses (he is four years older than Jean Crugnet was when he scored on Seattle Slew in 1977), and he couldn't believe what was happening. "I didn't expect Eternal Prince to be that far back," he said. "I didn't want to fight with anybody." It was Cordero's third Derby triumph (he won aboard Cannonade in 1974 and Bold Forbes in 1976).

But when he saw no competition for the lead, he angled Spend A Buck to the rail and was clearly in front after a quarter mile in a slow 22 seconds. The 111th Kentucky Derby was essentially over.

Don MacBeth, on the 6-to-5 favorite Chief's Crown, had envisioned sitting comfortably behind a duel of the two speed horses, but now he knew he had to chase the front-runner.

But Chief's Crown didn't have that kind of raw speed. Not many horses do. Spend A Buck ran away from him, reaching the half-mile mark in 45-4/5 seconds and with a six-length advantage. All MacBeth could do was sit in second place and hope the leader would collapse.

Spend A Buck continued to accelerate, hitting the three-quarter mark in a blazing 1:09-3/5 and the mile in 1:34-4/5, the fastest fractions in Derby history. He covered the 1 1/4 miles in 2:00-1/5, faster than every Derby winner but Secretariat (1:59-2/5 in 1973) and Northern Dancer (2:00 in 1964).

Chief's Crown weakened near the end, and Stephan's Odyssey rallied along the inside to take second by half a length. Fast Account was another neck back in fourth.

Of the other horses considered major contenders, Proud Truth finished fifth, Tank's Prospect seventh, Rhoman Rule ninth and Eternal Prince 12th in the 13-horse field.

Spend A Buck paid \$10.20, \$5.40 and \$3.40. Stephan's Odyssey returned \$10.20 and \$5. Chief's Crown paid \$2.80 to show. The winner earned \$406,800, lifting his career earnings to \$1,398,509.

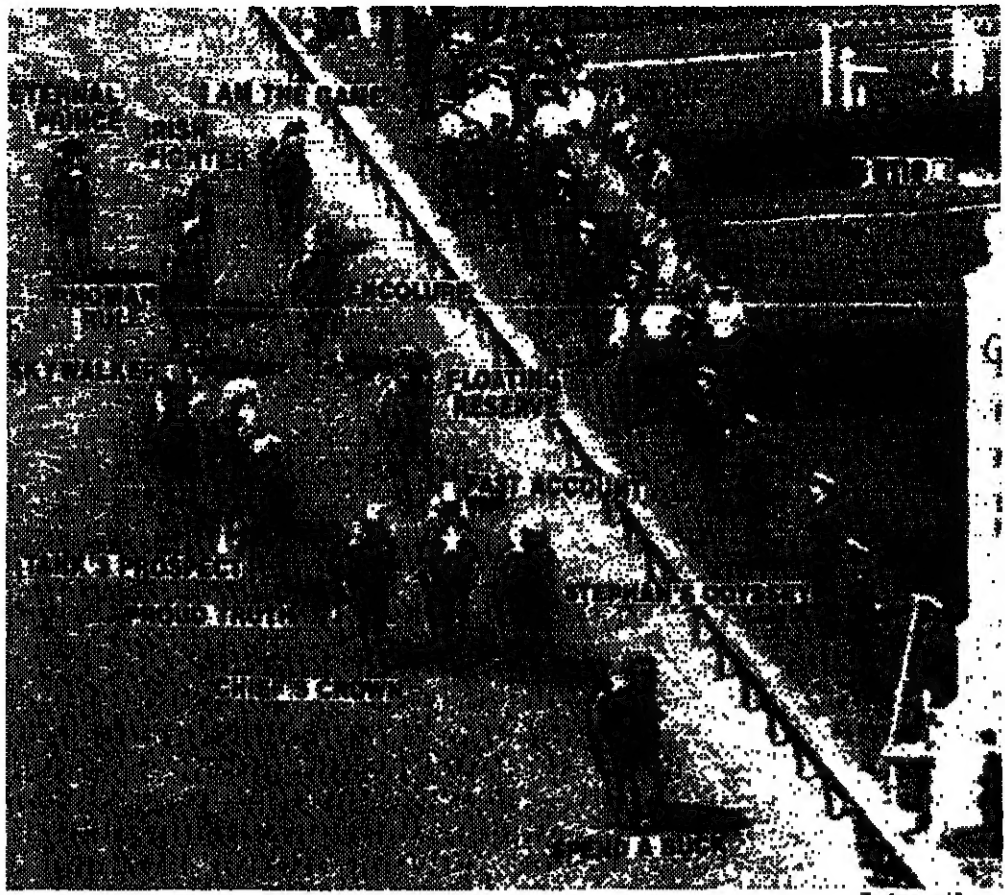
Probably no horse came into this Derby with such modest origins as Spend A Buck. Dennis Diaz, who had recently retired from the insurance business at the age of 38, bought the son of Buckaroo and the Speak John mare Belle de Jour for \$12,500 and turned him over to a young, little-known Florida trainer, Cam Gambolati.

With a third and three victories in 1985 (and a lifetime record of eight triumphs, two seconds and two thirds in 12 starts), Spend A Buck started his career in the humble environs of Miami's Calder Race Course. But he kept on winning, earning more than \$600,000 as a 2-year-old and finishing third behind Chief's Crown and Tank's Prospect in the Breeders' Cup. (Three months after that race, Spend A Buck underwent arthroscopic knee surgery for the removal of a bone chip.)

Through it all, even Gambolati thought his colt was basically a miler. Even after Spend A Buck won the Cherry Hill Mile at Garden State, neither the trainer nor the owner was thinking seriously about the Kentucky Derby. But after his smashing 9 1/2-length romp in the Garden State Stakes, Gambolati knew he had no choice.

Now he does have a choice. Spend A Buck is eligible for a \$2 million bonus if he wins the May 27 Jersey Derby at Garden State. The bonus was offered by the New Jersey track to any horse that won the Cherry Hill, Garden State, Kentucky and Jersey derbies. But the Jersey Derby is nine days after the Preakness Stakes, and Gambolati said immediately after Saturday's victory that "there's no way we can run in them both." He and Diaz said they would make their decision early this week.

Should they take an easy \$2 million at Garden State or pursue a Triple Crown sweep that might make the colt worth 10 times that at stud? It's a dilemma that anybody who's ever bought a cheap horse would love to have. (WP, LAT)



The field comfortably astern, Spend A Buck cruised to victory in the 111th Kentucky Derby.

De Angelis Grand Prix Victor

After Disqualification of Prost

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IMOLA, Italy — Alain Prost of France won on the track here Sunday afternoon but later lost on the scales as his McLaren was disqualified for being two kilograms (4.4 pounds) overweight after an apparent dramatic victory in the San Marino Formula 1 grand prix auto race.

The race jury awarded victory to Elio de Angelis of Italy; de Angelis, driving a Lotus, crossed the line in second place, 37 seconds behind Prost, in a clocking of 1 hour, 34 minutes, 35.955 seconds and with an average speed of 191.8 kilometers an hour (119.18 miles an hour).

Prost had taken the lead less than two laps from the end of the 60-lap race after the Lotus of Brazilian Ayrton Senna, who led from the start — and the Ferrari of Swede Stefan Johansson both ran out of fuel.

Senna conceded the lead to Johansson as he rolled to a stop on

the 58th lap. But Prost moved ahead on the 59th lap as Johansson's fuel supply also began to run out, depriving him of a victory in front of more than 100,000 cheering Ferrari fans.

Two hours after Prost crossed the finish line, officials of the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA) declared de Angelis the winner after a jury meeting that ran for nearly an hour.

FISA spokesman Gilles Gauguier said Prost's car was weighed after the apparent victory, his second of the Formula 1 season, and came in at 538 kilograms, two fewer than the minimum permitted weight.

A statement by race stewards said Prost's red-and-white McLaren was under the minimum limit in the original weighing and at two subsequent re-weighs with Ron Dennis, the team manager, present.

De Angelis' victory — only his second in 91 grands prix — put him

into the lead of the world drivers' championship with 16 points after three races. Ferrari driver Michele Alboreto of Italy, second in the season's first two races, is second with 12.

Senna began the race from pole position. The winner of the Portuguese Grand Prix two weeks ago in a torrential downpour, he set his top qualifying time of 1:27.327 in dry weather Saturday using slick tires.

But overnight rains and temperatures far below the springlike Imola norms gave slower cars on Sunday's grid a chance.

Drivers went through Sunday morning warm-up laps on treaded tires under cloudy skies. Prost, the winner here a year ago, set the fastest unofficial "wet" time of 1 minute, 50.018 seconds Sunday.

Keke Rosberg of Finland, in a Williams, shared the first row with Senna. De Angelis and Alboreto lined up in the second row. Thierry Boutsen of Belgium, in an Arrows, and Prost were in the third row of the staggered grid, with the Williams of Britain's Nigel Mansell and world champion Niki Lauda of Austria, in the second McLaren, behind them in the fourth row.

Senna gained an immediate lead, followed by de Angelis, on the dry track. Alboreto and Prost were close behind, and the race quickly became a four-way struggle. The two Lotus drivers slowly widened their lead, with Alboreto and Prost staying within a few hundred meters.

Prost tried and failed to pass Alboreto on the seventh lap, but the Italian made a move of his own on the 10th to move into second behind Senna and ahead of de Angelis's Lotus.

Prost also passed de Angelis, as did Lauda, who began the long chase after the bunched leading trio.

Senna comfortably held the lead, with the main battle behind him between Alboreto and Prost for second. The Italian held off Prost's determined challenges several times but then suddenly dropped back and pulled into the pits on the 24th lap, apparently with engine problems.

At the halfway point, Senna led by three-tenths of a second over Prost. Lauda was third after 30 laps, 12.03 seconds behind the leader.

(UPI, AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS	AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Texas 8, Cleveland 4	Los Angeles 5, Toronto 4	St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3
Chicago 5, Detroit 4	Seattle 4, Oakland 3	San Diego 4, Philadelphia 3
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 4	San Francisco 4, Houston 3	Atlanta 4, Pittsburgh 3
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